The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 5. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY MAY 10, 1893 NO. 6

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 18th, 1892, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.50, 11.48, a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.50, 11.48 a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m.. 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m.. 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc.. 8.47 12.12, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 12.12 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 12.12 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birminghana, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m.. Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt. P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
No. 5. Mail.	No. 3. Mixed.	No. 1. Mixed.		No. 2. Mail.	No. 4. Mail.	No. 6 Mixed.
p. m.	a. m	a.m		a.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56	Shirley	6 40	9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55		6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.		STATIONS.	EAST	
No. 12	No. 10		No. 9	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

New Stage Rou e.

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SIX each month, and articles on Fashion, SHORT and all matters of interest to the Home STORIES Finely illustrated, $1.50 a year. SAMPLE copy for five two-cent stamps

ARTUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, Philadelphia, Pa

JIM.

BY RUSSELL GARDNER.

"Ugh! What a night!" was my involuntary exclamation, as I came on deck before eight bells (twelve o'clock) on that night in March, '86, which fate had ordained I should never forget. I had heard the cry of "All hands on deck!" bellowed down the fo'castle, the scurry of feet, the hoarse command "All hands aloft to shorten sail! Quick, lads, for your lives!" and had bounced out of my berth, jerked into my clothes and tumbled up the companion-way to the slippery deck.

What was I doing aboard the ship? Well, by profession I am a doctor and by occupation a rambler. Not that it is a part of my business as a doctor to ramble; but, you know, a doctor's mission is to try to restore nature's jewel, health, and I, being a doctor (as I said before), was endeavoring to do my duty to myself and find that which I had studied hard to be able to restore to others. So there I was standing, or, rather trying to (for the northeast gale nearly blew me off my feet), on the quarter-deck of the little brig *Jenny Lind*, bound from Liverpool to Quebec. Horatio, wasn't it cold! And the sharp sleet, driven hard before the gale, seemed like a sand blast cutting the grave-stones for the poor chaps who were to be that night laid for their last rest, "rocked in the cradle of the deep."

Well may the poetic dreamers sing the praises of "Snow, snow, beautiful snow." They viewed it from the inside of a warm, cheery room, reclining in an easy-chair, pipe in mouth, watching the little feathery flakes peeping slyly in through the glass and then driven roughly away by their master, Wind, for daring such impertinence. Ay, it is beautiful snow, then! But change the scene. A night, as black as coal and almost as dense, for the eye can hardly see a rod away, the wind tearing booming, howling through the taut rigging, the sleet driving, cutting, cutting, grinding the flesh exposed to it, and the little brig of only one hundred and fifty tons lurching, groaning, bouncing here and there in the mad, fierce grasp of the sea. Lord, what yells! I start, shiver and find it is only that devil, Wind, laughing as it slaps old Neptune in the face, lashing him to still more fury. I am almost frozen, for the heavy spray which flies over us as the brave craft holds its own, freezes as fast as it strikes, coating us with a thick crust.

"This is a fearful night," I say to the man at the wheel, and his answer of "Aye, aye, sir," comes through teeth set as a vise. With feet planted, or rather, rooted to the deck, body bent forward, eyes trying hard to make out the canvas he cannot see, he moves only as the orders shouted through the trumpet come faintly to him: "Hard a star-board!" "Steady!" "Ease her a little!" straining hard at the wheel to put it "port" or "starboard" as is ordered, and between his white lips growling back his "Aye, aye, sir!" By the fitful flicker of the binnacle lamp I see his face and know him to be Jim Peters, the hardest man in the crew. Nobody liked him or would have anything to do with him. He was not a prepossessing object to look at. His face had as much sociability and kindness in it as a tombstone: Heavy, square jaw; large mouth; eyes black, or rather, one eye, for a large, red scar running across his forehead and down his left cheek back of his ear took that eye along with it; a shaggy head of sandy hair and unkempt beard did their part in his make-up of ugliness. I said nobody would have anything to do with him. I'll take that back, for there was one aboard who pitied and tried to be friendly to him. He was the ship's boy, a nice, likely lad, good-looking and smart and a sailor, every inch of him. There was one thing about Jim, however, which none could get back of, and that was he was strong as an ox and as good a sailor as ever trod a deck. He was the only man aboard who could have held the wheel alone in such a night. On we drive, a reel and then a plunge and the little brig comes out of the trough of the sea and shakes herself and then leaps onward.

What's that cry for'd? Jim starts, and I see his face pale, as with all his mighty strength he puts the wheel to port.

"Hard, Jim, hard down!" comes a faint voice, and the captain comes running aft. You did well, Jim, but your three times to port were too late to save her, for with a sickening, ghastly crash she strikes and commences to settle rapidly. A rough hand grabs my arm and a deep voice growls:

"It's the ice, doctor; jump for it—jump for it."

Before I can do so, I am taken off my feet; and the next moment I feel myself going through the air; then a sudden stop, and I find myself on a field of drift ice. I turn to thank my deliverer, and find it was Jim whose clear head and strong arm had saved me. I try to thank him, but he says, shortly: "I'd a done it by the ship's dog, doctor, as soon as ye, had he been as handy." Nevertheless I shake hands, and say a few words to him, as he turns on his heels and joins his mates straining their eyes to pierce the blackness and see the little craft's last plunge. Like a bird whose wings flutter and then drop, her canvas shakes and she dives, never to come up. The crew sadly bid her farewell and even grouty Jim says: "Good.bye, little 'un." You folks ashore cannot realize the fear that came over us as the waters closed over the little craft that had been to us our home, our "all in all." A feeling of dreadful loneliness thrilled us as through the inky darkness we tried to read the expression in our companions' faces.

I mentioned it was cold, but words are inadequate to properly convey the icy intensity, now that the blood which had been quickened by the strain and excitement had become normal. Added to the bitter cold was the chill of fear. We drew close together to diagnosticate our case. Naturally, we looked to the captain for advice, and when asked what we should do, he said tersely:

"Stick here till morning. Then we can get our bearings, and shape our course accordingly."

Now, when the brig struck, we had had a close call, and so had a chance to save nothing but what we stood in. The captain's advice was excellent as far as it went; but to stay where we were, huddled together like so many frightened sheep, meant certain death, and the dawn, as it broke, would fall unheeded on fifteen frozen corpses that, a few hours before, had been the crew of the little, gallant *Jenny Lind*. Jim now came to the front, and, in his rough, surly way, said "as how I've made an observation of these here parts, and I calculate there is room enough to move round in, provided you fellers have brains enough to do it." We accordingly acted on his suggestion, and, with Jim at our head as pilot, we commenced to walk around in a circle, thrashing our hands and endeavoring to force the blood to greater activity through our stiffening bodies. Almost from the minute we landed on the ice, Jim had had an eye always on Walter, the ship's boy, and now, as we commenced our dreary rounds, he had him close behind. "Oh, how cold and desolate it was, going round and round in that contracted space, moving like a chain-gang, with one hand on the shoulder of the man in front so as not to lose one another; for, small as that space was, the night was black and the edge of the floe was we knew not how near. One by one, the men grew weary, and Jim—almost overlooked aboard ship, our leader now—slackened his pace, to ease us up a little.

Walter was the first one to give out. We heard him drop, the line stopped, and we closed around him. Jim got down on his knees beside him and spoke, not so gruffly as usual:

"Ye ain't tuckered yet, are ye, lad?"

Half drowisly and wearily came the answer:

"I'm dead beat, Jim, and sleepy. Don't mind me; let me sleep, and I'll catch on to the line again, soon."

We heard Jim mutter to himself:

"He'll freeze, lying here," and then a movement on his part, and he said: "Here, Walter, lad, here's my pea-jacket; I'll wrap this and my comforter round ye, and ye'll feel more comfortable like."

He was putting them on to the already sound asleep boy, when I laid my hand on his shoulder and told him he'd freeze to death without any protection. He rose quickly, and in a savage tone, said:

"What's that to ye, doctor? Yer never took any notice of me aboard ship, and a-getting mighty tender o' me now."

I spoke to him again, telling him between us we could keep Walter moving round, and thus keep him alive, and that he himself needed some protection. His mates joined me in my entreaty and tried to raise Walter to his feet; but he shook their hands off and, facing us, spoke:

"Mr. Doctor and mates, I ain't nobody, and it don't make no difference whether I die or not. All of ye have mothers or sweethearts waitin' for ye to come home. I ain't got nobody; no home. A vagabond, mates, I be, with nothing but the ship whose articles I sign for a home, and the sea 'll be my grave sooner or later; so, ye see, it don't make much difference whether I freeze ter death here or go to the bottom across the line. Walter's got a mother, lads, as is waitin' ter see him soon; and if Jim can help her to do it, he's agoing ter. I thank ye all, mates and Mr. Doctor, fer speaking ter me; and if ugly Jim freezes ter death, don't think too hard of him."

Again the line moves on, but the men are getting disheartened and overcome, and gradually, one by one, they lie down on the ice, and crawling close together, a sleep, sweet but deadly, holds them in its grasp. Jim and I are the only ones left now, and we walk, walk, walk round and round the prostrate forms like a death-watch.

"It's no use, Jim; I've got to join the circle."

And I step toward it. He stops me and says:

"Can't ye stick it out, doctor?"

"No," I say, despondently; "I am too weak and numb to keep it up. Here, Jim, give me your hand."

"Good-bye, doctor," he says, and moves on again, a lonely sentinel, fighting death inch by inch, and by his pluck and dogged determination shaking off its icy clutch.

It was a blank for me for I know not how long, and then I partly awoke as Jim, tired out and exhausted, dropped beside me. I was in a dreamy state, but I heard these words, the last he ever spoke. He was wandering, I knew, and his voice was so gentle and soft I hardly knew it was his:

"Mother!" he murmured several times, and then: "Our Father which art—" and ugly Jim's lips had moved for the last time on this earth. Icy fingers closed them here, but where his noble deed and last prayer reached, warm, loving fingers shall bid the dumb to speak, and his first words shall be his thanks for the Martyr's plaudit: "Well done!"

* * * * * *

"Peace and oblivion reign over all." That was exactly my state; and on awakening from my stupor, I found it hard to realize it was but a dream. Was it possible I was once more safe aboard a vessel, not frozen stiff on the desolate drift-ice, but tenderly cared for by rough but kind hands? Yes, it was true; for we—all that were left us, aye, and the poor fellows whose awaking was of another sort—were being carefully looked after on board the American ship *Yankee Tar*, whose lookout had sighted on the field-ice black specks which, through the glass, he had made out to be human beings. A boat was put out, and all hands taken on board. Of our crew of fifteen, but five remained, with just a spark of life in their stiff bodies. Walter and I were among the survivors, and careful administration of restoratives had brought us round. I have stamped upon my mind with the indelible ink of unforgetfulness, the morning when, for the last time, I gazed on the fixed, immovable faces of my companions of that fatal voyage. All in their winding-sheets of sail cloth, shotted and ready for the waters to cover them, ranged in two rows along the deck, we bade them each good-bye. Last of all I came to Jim, not, "ugly" Jim, now, for upon the scarred face a peaceful smile, tranquil and happy, and his last words: "Mother, mother," seemed to play upon the half-open, smiling lips.

"All heads uncovered!"

One by one, into the ocean's bosom they slid to rest, and, as poor Jim's body lies poised upon the rail for its final plunge, the captain's voice shakes and his eyes water, as he says:

"'Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends."—*New York Ledger.*

THE FAIR OPEN.

President Cleveland Starts the Exposition Machinery.

A GREAT THRONG PRESENT.

Brief and Simple Exercises at the Grounds.

The President Opens the Great Fair by Touching an Electric Button, and Makes a Short Address—A Procession of Noted Americans and Foreigners—Detailed Description of the Ceremonies.

Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, surrounded by the members of his Cabinet, by high officials of the various States, by a numerous and distinguished epresentation from lands across the seas, and by a mighty throng of American citizens, has pressed the electric button at Chicago, which set in motion the miles of shafting, the innumerable engines and mechanisms and the labyrinth of belting and gearing which make up the machinery of the World's Columbian Exposition. At the same moment a National salute pealed forth from the guns of the Andrew Johnson, lying off the Exposition grounds in Lake Michigan; 700 flags, released from their "stops" at a concerted signal swung loose and streamed out under the sky in scarlet, yellow and blue; over in Machinery Hall a great roar arose and the turrets of the building nodded as the wheels began to turn, and a great volume of sound arose from the throats of the concourse of people, who, thus acclaimed the opening of the grandest achievement of American pluck, enterprise and generosity.

The weather at the opening was mild and cloudy, but there was no rain. Before the first faint streaks of light in the eastern sky heralded the approach of the dawn, the down-town streets were astir. Crowds were hurrying from the railroad depots on the north and west sides, and the cable lines were discharging load after load of passengers.

As the morning wore on the throngs increased. Excursion trains from near-by points, and the regular suburban trains on the various roads, brought thousands who added to the crowds from other sources, for it was a State and civic holiday. As 10 o'clock—the hour for the opening exercises—drew near the rush reached its height, subsiding as 11 o'clock was reached.

In their sleeping chambers on the second floor of the Auditorium the Duke of Veragua and his party, even before they had arisen, could hear the continuous rumble of wheels, the hoarse shouts of the drivers and the incessant chatter of the pedestrians. By the time breakfast was concluded, the Committee of Escort had put in appearance, and after greetings had been exchanged, the members of the ducal party were shown to their carriages.

It was half-past eight when the party left the Auditorium, and ten minutes later they were shaking hands with President Cleveland in the back parlor of the Lexington. The Chief Executive himself had been up with the lark, and the last vestiges of his coffee and toast were disappearing as the Auditorium contingent alighted from its carriages.

While the handshaking was in progress Vice-President Stevenson and his party, which had been hurried from the Palmer House under conditions similar to those experienced by the guests of the Auditorium, put in an appearance. On their heels, literally taking the hotel by storm, came the members of the National Commission and the Fair Directors, who were to act as hosts and escorts to the distinguished guests on this memorable day.

Promptly at 9 o'clock, Major T. A. Baldwin, of the Seventh United States Cavalry, who was in command of the escorting division, was prepared to give the signal for the procession to move, and a magnificent procession it was.

At the head, to clear the way, and mounted on handsome chargers, was a platoon of gray-coated South Park police. Behind them, in their brand new blue uniforms, came a detachment of city police on horseback, fifty of them, and five abreast. Next in line was Company B, of the Seventh United States Cavalry, and Company K, of the Seventh United States Cavalry. The fourth division was the Chicago Hussars, headed by Captain E. L. Brand and Adjutant Thomas S. Quincy. They appeared for the first time in their Americanized Russian uniforms. There were six score of them, mounted on magnificent black chargers, and every man a giant.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Twenty trumpeters heralded the approach of the Hussars, and bringing up the rear of the military division was mounted Troop A of the Illinois National Guards.

The procession of carriages was led by a vehicle containing National Commissioners P. A. B. Widener, of Pennsylvania, and Bradley R. Smalley, of Vermont, with Directors Thomas B. Bryan and James W. Ellsworth for company. In the second carriage were Commissioners Corton W. Allen and George H. Barbour, Directors Charles Henrotin and William B. Kerfoot. Next to them rode Commissioners Groner and Hodges, Directors Ketcham and Lawrence. The fourth and fifth carriages were also jointly occupied by commissioners and local directors while in the sixth the Director General and Director of Works, George R. Davis and D. H. Burnham, rode vis-a-vis. It was the seventh carriage, however, that brought out the enthusiasm of the onlookers. In it, his face toward the south, sat the President of the United States, and on the opposite seat Presidents T. W. Palmer, of the World's Columbian Commission, and H. N. Higinbotham, of the World's Columbian Exposition. Vice-President Stevenson rode with two World's Fair ex-Presidents, Lyman J. Gage and William T. Parker. Secretary Gresham rode with National Commissioner Davidson B. Penn, Secretary Carlisle with George V. Massey, of Delaware, Secretary Herbert with Charles H. Schwab, Secretary Hoke Smith with J. W. St. Clair, of West Virginia, and finally Secretary Morton with Director H. B. Stone.

The American contingent having thus led the way, the third or foreign division was inaugurated with the fourteenth carriage. This was occupied by the Duke of Veragua, the First Vice-President of the Commission, ex-Governor Waller of Connecticut, the First Vice-President of the Exposition, Ferd. W. Peck, and Commander Dickins of the United States Army. The fair sex appeared for the first time in the vehicle that followed, the Duchess of Veragua being escorted by Mrs. Potter Palmer, who did the honors as President of the Board of Lady Managers, and by Mrs. Dickins, wife of the Commander. In the sixteenth carriage were the Marquis de Barboles, son of the Duke and Duchess, M. H. De Young, Commissioner from California, and Second Vice-President of the Commission, and Robert A. Waller, of the Board of Directors. In the seventeenth were the Honorables Christobel Aguilera and Marie Del Pilar Colon y Aguilera, son and daughter of the Duke, and Spanish Commissioner Thomas G. Guttires. In the eighteenth the Hon Pedro Colon y Bertenado and Carlos Aguilera, with the Marquis Villa la Obor, and Director Charles L. Hutchinson. The ducal party was succeeded by carriages occupied by Ambassador to England Thomas F. Bayard and ex-Minister to Belgium Lambert Tree, Major General Miles and aides, Admiral Gherardi and aides, and Governor Altgeld. The carriage of Mayor Harrison, who was accompanied by three members of the Board of Aldermen, brought up the extreme rear.

As the procession moved southward on Michigan avenue, thence along Grand Boulevard to Fifty-first street, thence through South Park by way of Bayard avenue to Palmer avenue, entering the Midway Plaisance through the western gateway, making a short detour in order to avoid the Ferris wheel, and then resuming the broad promenade to the entrance gate, it was attended by an almost unbroken diapason of cheering.

Less than an hour had been occupied in the journey from the starting point, and the triumphant entree within the great white city was now in order. As the head of the column emerged from Midway Plaisance it was met by a detachment of the Columbian Guard, accompanied by Colonel Rice and his staff, who, from this point, took the right of line. Slowly the procession moved around the Woman's Building, and the lagoon encompassing the wooded island, on past the Choral Hall, and the beautiful structure devoted to mines and mining. Here it veered to the east, crossed the installation track, and described a zigzag course to the west door of the Administration Building. The platoons of cavalry had meanwhile drawn up between this structure and the terminal station, and between these passed the guests as fast as they alighted from their carriages.

From the center of the platform proper there radiated a special stand, and upon this were chairs for President Cleveland, Vice-President Stevenson, the Duke of Veragua and his party and the higher National and local officers of the Fair. Immediately in the rear were the sections assigned to the members of the diplomatic corps, while to their right and left the other officials and guests of the occasion were arranged. Behind these were placed the orchestra. In front of all, occupying the two wings on the right and left of the speaker's stand, was provision for some three hundred representatives of the press, who represented nearly every civilized Nation on the face of the globe.

In the space assigned to celebrities from foreign countries a remarkable group attracted general attention. One was a genuine East India Rajah, Dado Su Ana, who occupies the distinguished position of Secretary of State for the Sultan of Jehore, on the Malay Peninsular. Near by, clad in long, black robes, their heads surmounted by curiously shaped hats were Ye Chayum, Jeung Kiung Won and Yi Shing Su, the Royal Commissioners from Corea. With these was Cæsar Gondra, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Paraguay, and His Excellency Prince De Gloukhovskoy, Chamberlain to His Majesty the Czar and General Imperial Commissioner of Russia. Baron Fava, Italy's Minister Plenipotentiary, sat a little distance away with the Marquis di Rudini. Representing the Dominion of Canada was a notable group comprising the Acting Premier, MacKenzie Powell, Minister of Public Works Quinet and Minister of Agriculture A. R. Angeans. In the center of the group of lady managers were the Princess Maria Shach Oskay, maid of honor at the court of the Czar, and Mme. Somet Sepkin Sepkin. Conspicuous also in the fore-front of the the throng below the platform were such distinguished foreigners as the Duchess of Buckingham, the Earl and Countess of Craven and the Counts Balla, Sichy and Honckhein. Between the platform and the audience before it every Nation and every tongue seemed to be represented to the honor and glory of the Columbian Exposition.

It was an inspiring scene that met the vision of the Chief Executive of the Nation as he was escorted to his seat.

All was now in readiness for the inauguration of the exercises proper. A big orchestra of 600 musicians under the direction of Theodore Thomas performed a Columbian march composed for the occasion by Professor J. K. Paine. Not a tenth part of those in view of the platform could determine what portion of the exercises was in progress without the aid of opera glasses.

At the conclusion of the march the Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the United States Senate, offered prayer.

Miss Jessie Couthoul, an elocutionist, in clear, distinct tones, read W. A. Croffutt's poem "The Prophecy." Hearty applause greeted the reader as she retired.

After the orchestra had played the overture of "Rienzi," Director General Davis delivered his address, in which he traced the history of the great enterprise from the start and spoke of the advantages which would result to America and the world in bringing about a new era of moral and material progress.

It was now the turn of the President of the United States to present himself, and as he slowly arose from his seat, and swept his eyes, first over the occupants of the platform and then over the great audience, a loud cheer went up. Foreigners and natives alike joined in applauding the highest representative of the Republic. There was a flutter of white handkerchiefs from the ladies' side of the platform, and instantly it was taken up by the thousands of the sex that occupied the gondolas and launches on the water far in the distance. All the while Mr. Cleveland stood erect, his left hand behind him. He spoke as follows:

"I am here to join my fellow citizens in the congratulations which befit this occasion. Surrounded by the stupendous results of American enterprise and activity, and in view of magnifient evidences of American skill and intelligence, we need not fear that these congratulations will be exaggerated. We stand to-day in presence of the oldest Nations of the world, and point to the great achievements we here exhibit, asking no allowance on the score of youth.

"The enthusiasm with which we contemplate our work intensifies the warmth of the greeting we extend to those who have come from foreign lands to illustrate with us the growth and progress of human endeavor in the direction of a higher civilization.

"We who believe that popular education and the stimulation of the best impulses of our citizens lead the way to a realization of the National destiny which our faith promises, gladly welcome the opportunity here afforded us to see the results accomplished by efforts which have been exerted longer than ours in the field of man's improvement, while in appreciative return we exhibit the unparalleled advancement and wonderful accomplishments of a young Nation and present the triumphs of a vigorous, self-reliant and independent people. We have built these splendid edifices, but we have also built the magnificent fabric of a popular Government, whose grand proportions are seen throughout the world. We have made and here gathered together objects of use and beauty, the products of American skill and invention; we have also made men who rule themselves.

"It is an exalted mission in which we and our guests from other lands are engaged, as we co-operate in the inauguration of an enterprise devoted to human enlightenment; and in the undertaking we here enter upon we exemplify in the noblest sense the brotherhood of Nations.

"Let us hold fast to the meaning that underlies this ceremony, and let us not lose the impressiveness of this moment. As by a touch the machinery that gives life to this vast Exposition is now set in motion, so at the same instant let our hopes and aspirations awaken forces which in all time to come shall influence the welfare, the dignity and the freedom of mankind."

As the President was concluding the final sentence his eyes wandered to the table that was close at his left hand. Upon this was the button, the pressure upon which was to start the machinery and make the opening of the Exposition an accomplished fact. As the last words fell from the President's lips he pressed his finger upon the button. This was the signal for a demonstration, in fact, difficult of imagination, and infinitely more so of description. At one and the same instant the audience burst into a thundering shout, the orchestra pealed forth the strains of the Hallelujah chorus, the wheels of the great Allis engine in Machinery Hall commenced to revolve, the electric fountains in the lagoon threw their torrents toward the sky, a flood of water gushed forth from the McMonnies fountain, and rolled back again into the basin, the thunder of artillery came from the vessels in the lake, the chimes in Manufacturers' Hall and on the German Building rang out a merry peal.

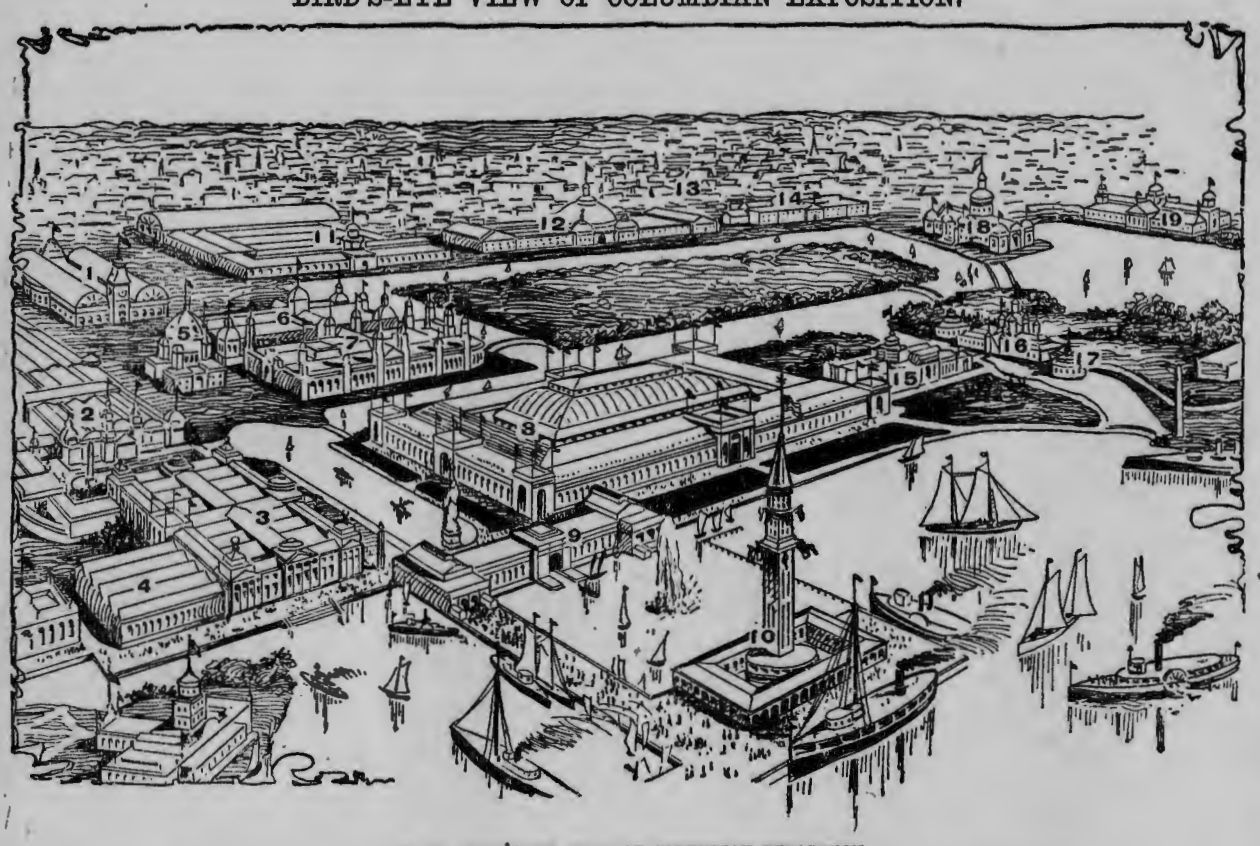
At the same moment hundreds of flags, of all Nations, and all colors were unfurled within sight of the platform. The largest was a great "Old Glory," which fell into graceful folds from the top of the center staff in front of the stand. The roof of the Manufacturers' Building was gorgeous in red gonfalons, while the Agricultural Building was dressed in ensigns of orange and white. It was a wonderful scene of transformation, and amid it all cannon continued to thunder, and the crowd to cheer. It was fully ten minutes before the demonstration subsided. Then the band played "America," and the exercises were at an end. The Columbian Exposition was open to the Nations of the world.

The inner wants of the distinguished guests now demanded the consideration of the Committee of Arrangements, and, with President Cleveland at their head, arm-in-arm with President Palmer, they were escorted for lunch to the third floor of the Administration Building. At the conclusion of the luncheon President Cleveland was escorted to the foreign section of Manufacturers' Hall, where he received the commissioners from foreign countries. Afterwards he was driven over to the Woman's Building, and witnessed a portion of the exercises incident to its formal dedication. From here he was driven directly back to the terminal station on the World's Fair Grounds. That evening at 5 o'clock he left for Washington on a special train.

The throng of people was so great during the progress of the exercises that a number of persons fainted and had to be removed to the hospital.

The total attendance on the first day of the Fair was given out as 440,000 people.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



KEY TO BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

1—Railway Approach.
2—Machinery Hall, 17½ acres.
3—Agricultural Building, 15 acres.
4—Annex to Agricultural Building.
5—Administration Building.
6—Hall of Mines and Mining, 8¾ acres.
7—Electrical Building, 9¾ acres.
8—Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, 44 acres.
9—The Great Peristyle and Music Hall Cafe.
10—Landing Pier.
11—Transportation Exhibit, 18⅝ acres.
12—Horticultural Hall, 6½ acres.
13—Villages of all Nations.
14—Woman's Building.
15—United States Government Building.
16—Fisheries Building.
17—Life-Saving Station, etc.
18—Illinois State Building.
19—Galleries of Fine Arts.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Gold Reserve Nearly Back to the $100,000,000 Mark.

The operations of the United States Treasury Department during the month of April, as indicated by the debt statement show a net increase in the public debt of $3,726,819.40. The bonded debt decreased $421,005, and the cash in the Treasury decreased $4,147,824.40, the net result being an increase of the debt.

The coin certificates and Treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury outstanding at the end of the month, was $596,016,621, a decrease of $1,411,470.

The total cash in the Treasury was $756,544,116.86, against which liabilities were outstanding, including $97,011,330.08 gold reserve, amounting to $732,072,542.63, leaving an available surplus of $24,471,573.73.

During the month there was a decrease of $16,094,873.91 in gold coin and bars, the total at the close of the month being $202,288,359.08. Of silver there was $481,788,691.44, an increase of $4,424,300.15.

The receipts for the month of April were $28,599,942.29, and expenditures $33,771,365.73. Customs receipts decreased from $19,664,874.60 to $15,418,637.53. The payments for pensions decreased from $13,839,220.10 to $12,871,761.38.

SLAVE TRADE HORRORS.

Over a Hundred Captives Drowned Near Madagascar.

A dispatch from Zanzibar, Africa, brings news of the drowning of 120 slaves by the capsizing of an Arab dhow, in which the captives were being conveyed south of Madagascar.

It is complained that since the recognition by Great Britain of the French protectorate over Madagascar the British cruisers have ceased to patrol Malagasy waters, and that the French authorities in that vicinity wink at the slave trade, which is consequently being revived.

AUSTRALIAN BANKS.

A Five Days' Holiday to Give Them Chance to Recuperate.

The uneasiness caused by the many failures of Australian banks continues, and the suspension of the National Bank of Australasia, the last of the financial institutions to go under, has added greatly to the excitement in banking and commercial circles. The Colonial Government has issued a proclamation ordering a five days' bank holiday with the object of allowing time for the banks still doing business to adopt measures of self protection.

Several banks that were not consulted as to the advisability of closing their doors for a short time paid no attention to the proclamation, and transacted business as usual. In nearly every case where Australian banks have failed within the past two years the trouble has been attributed to the withdrawal of deposits.

The Testimonials

We publish are not purchased, nor are they written up in our office, nor are they from our employes. They are facts, proving that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses absolute MERIT, and that **Hood's Cures**

Mrs. E. M. Burt
West Kendall, N. Y.

Three Great Enemies

Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Dyspepsia

Another Victory for Hood's.

"For over 20 years I have suffered with neuralgia, rheumatism and dyspepsia. Many times I could not turn in bed. Several physicians have treated me and I have tried different remedies, but all failed to give me permanent relief. Five years ago I began to take Hood's

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Sarsaparilla and it has done me a vast amount of good. Since beginning to take it I have not had a sick day. I am 72 years old and enjoy good health, which I attribute to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. E. M. BURT, W. Kendall, N. Y.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Billousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache. 25 cents.

"August Flower"

"What is August Flower for?" As easily answered as asked. It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver.—Nothing more than this. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. To-day it has an honored place in every town and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country, and sells everywhere. The reason is simple. It does one thing, and does it right. It cures dyspepsia.

THE KIND THAT CURES

MRS. OLIVER CHERRIER,
Malone, N. Y.

On Crutches 10 Years!

EATING SORES THAT WOULD NOT HEAL

CURED! CURED!

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.:

GENTLEMEN:—I wish to testify to the efficacy of DANA'S SARSAPARILLA.

For several years I have been suffering from a **bad Blood Disorder** called by different names by the several Physicians who attended me, but which **baffled the skill** of them all. It attacked my **face, EATING AWAY THE FLESH**, and leaving a persistent **running sore**, which nothing would heal. It also broke out on my **limb** as a **FEVER SORE**. For months I **was confined to my bed** and have been **unable to walk** without crutches for **over ten years.**

Last Fall I purchased three bottles of

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

of Davis Bros. It **helped** me from the **first.** I took it faithfully, and I can now **attend** to my **household duties** and **walk as well as ever.**

I am sure that my case is as near a **miracle** as anything that happens at the present day.

I am very sincerely yours,
Malone, N. Y. MRS. OLIVER CHERRIER.

GENTLEMEN:—We enclose testimonial of Mrs. Cherrier, which is a strong endorsement of your valuable compound. We believe her statement to be **true in every respect.**

We are very respectfully yours,
DAVIS BROS.
Malone, N. Y. Wholesale & Retail Druggists.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

FOR WOMEN ONLY Send 10 cents for book. Dr. C. R. KING, ATLANTA, GA.

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. ANNIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

CULTURE OF HORSERADISH.

This root is grown as follows: The soil should be rich and well prepared, or the roots will not be so smooth as they ought to be. Cuttings are made of the small roots as thick as a lead pencil and four inches long. These are set in the soil, care being taken to keep them right end up, or the roots will be distorted, in rows eighteen inches apart and the plants eight inches apart in the row. The soil will need cultivation, of course, and when the roots are full grown they are dug, trimmed, and washed and bundled for sale. The small side roots are kept for planting.—[New York Times.

SALT AS A FERTILIZER.

It is not known by chemists how salt acts as a fertilizer, but the opinion is, says a writer in an exchange, that salt has the power to liberate ammonia from soils that have been manured with nitrogenous manures. This is the case in sandy soils, where the ammonia exists in fertile combinations. The salt acts upon the ammoniacal salts by forming soda in the soil, and choloride of ammonia, which passes into solution and then becomes an active fertilizer. It is known that on poor lands devoid of humus and ammonia it acts as a very indifferent manure, while on rich lands, where ammonia has been stored up in clay or humus, it acts well by eliminating the ammonia and placing it in combination suitable as soluble plant food. Salt is also beneficial on soils as a fertilizer by aiding in rendering insoluble potash and phosphate soluble, which dissolves the bone phosphate and transforms it into soluble phosphate of lime. Salt is a beneficent solvent when added to the manure heap by drawing moisture and keeping down the fermenting heat in nitrogenous manure and making it more soluble and better decomposed as plant food when applied to the soil and crop.—[Chicago Times.

TWO HOED CROPS FROM ONE SOD.

It was the practice of a successful farmer we knew many years ago to let his land lie in sod two and sometimes three years. By this time the clover had run out, and a heavy sod of timothy and other grasses were feeding on the decaying clover root. He put all his coarse manure, drawn as made in winter, on this sod, and in spring plowed sod and manure under for corn. After thorough cultivation during the summer, the field was fall-plowed a little deeper than in the spring, so as to turn the partly decayed manure to the surface. It was then lightly plowed in the spring and planted with potatoes.

Our friend claimed that thus he got the best results from the manure for both crops, as the second year it made a large growth of potatoes without liability to rot that an application of fresh manure might induce. The potato crop was then got off early, and the land sown to rye or wheat and seeded with clover in the spring. There were no more crops, and no more time between sod-plowing and clover-seeding than in the usual rotation. The plan has certainly its advantages where land is very weedy, as it is apt to become where too many grain crops come in proportionably to those that require, if they do not always receive thorough cultivation.—[Boston Cultivator.

WOOD ASHES IN SWINE RAISING.

An agricultural authority of high repute formulates three rules for the guidance of those who would secure the maximum of profit from the feeding of swine—first, clean, dry, warm quarters, protected from winds and draughts; second—as much wholesome food—if grain—preferably ground fine—as they will eat clean, three times a day; and third, free access to a mixture of salt and ashes, to sods or soil. Another writer speaks specifically of the great value of wood ashes as a medicine for all kinds of farm animals, and especially for pigs. He has raised swine extensively for more than twenty years without cholera or swine plague, and has not lost one per cent. of his hogs from disease. He keeps wood ashes and charcoal mixed with salt, constantly before his swine in a large covered box with holes two by six inches near the bottom. The hogs will work the mixture out through these holes as far as they want it. He selects ashes rich in charcoal, and mixed three parts of ashes to one of salt. There is no danger of the swine eating too much of this mixture, or of pure salt, if it is kept constantly before them, and they are provided with water. The beneficial effects of the combination are quite marked, especially when the hogs are fattened on fresh maize. Wood ashes when given to horses are found to have a most salutary effect. The writer last mentioned says that in thirty-seven years' experience upon the farm he has lost but one horse, and this was overheated in the horse-power of a threshing machine during his absence, and the only "condition powder" he has ever used has been clean wood ashes.

The ashes may be given by putting an even teaspoonful on the oats twice a week; but he prefers to keep the ashes and salt mixture constantly before the horses, and has made for this purpose a little compartment in one corner of the feed box. His experience is that the best condition powder is a mixture of three parts of wood ashes to one of salt; and when it is given regularly, and reasonable care and intelligence are used in handling horses, no other medicines are necessary. Apart from the medicinal qualities of wood ashes their efficacy as a fertilizer is well known.—[Courier-Journal.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

The Dorking is a good general fowl for market purposes.

With most stock, breeds affect profit more that quality.

Barley makes a good grain food for either hogs or horses.

With all animals cleanliness is a preventive of disease.

Many good breeders prefer training mares after breeding.

Pack horse radish roots in sand to keep to use in winter.

To make a success of farming one must be schooled to it.

The man who has much to sell usually has less to buy.

Winter laying requires warm quarters and plenty of food.

Plenty of exercise in winter is very essential to good health.

Even in winter it is an item to keep the water troughs clean.

Corn lacks in muscle-forming and strength-giving material.

A visit to the poultry shows can easily be made profitable.

The scraps from the table will furnish food for a small flock.

The flesh of a well-fed guinea is equal to that of a wild duck.

Poultry are never properly fed unless regularly fed every day.

Do not undertake very early hatching without a good brooder.

The question of breed must largely depend on the fancy of the owner.

See that the guineas roost in the poultry house with the other fowls.

In a majority of cases the best market for poor chickens is at home.

Every month has its disadvantages as well as advantages in special ways.

Scattering a little sulphur in the sleeping quarters will help prevent lice.

A milk cow should never be driven faster than a walk or be worried by dogs.

Give the hens a place for themselves, and let the animals have the stables.

The best butter and milk cows were bred by once pairing animals that were near akin.

You have a right to make butter as you please, but the folks that want to purchase have a right to price it as they please.

Water is a necessary constituent of the milk, and the cows must have it during the time the milk is being manufactured.

Selling butter takes little fertility from the farm, while selling milk carries off mineral and organic matter of its consumption.

A Small Dividend.

"I hear your venture on the Stock Exchange was not very successful. Didn't you get anything out of it?"

"Oh, yes. I got experience and the sympathy of my friends.

Commerce of Long Island Sound.

"The American coast has many fair spots, but its gilt edge, so to speak, is the country bordering on Long Island Sound," said Captain Charles Hervey Townsend, of Connecticut. The captain is famous as the projector and persistent promoter of the great breakwater now being constructed by the Government at New Haven.

"It is a grand work," said he, "and will be of immense benefit to the country I have just eulogized. The breakwater will be about two and a half miles long, and will give us a roadstead of ten square miles, in which the fleets of the world may float securely.

"At low tide there will be eight fathoms of water. About one mile of the work is finished, and to complete it will cost, according to the estimates, $2,200,000. Its great utility will be appreciated when I tell you that the value of the shipments to New York via Long Island Sound are greater than the total of that which comes in by way of Sandy Hook. The commerce that finds its way into New York through this eastern approach surpasses any other waterway traffic in America. Along this very Sound in the not distant future, it is within the bounds of reason to believe that 10,000,000 people will have homes."—Washington Post.

Wood and Its Durability.

The problem has puzzled many why two pieces of wood, sawn from the same section of a tree, should possess very varied characteristics when used in different positions. For example, a gate post will be found to decay much faster if the butt end of the tree is uppermost than would be the case if the top were placed in this position. The reason is that the moisture of the atmosphere will permeate the pores of the wood much more rapidly the way the tree grew than it would if in the opposite direction. Microscopical examination proves that the pores invite the ascent of moisture, while they repel its descent. Take the familiar case of a wooden bucket. Many may have noticed that some of the staves appear to be entirely saturated, while others are apparently quite dry. This arises from the same cause; the dry staves are in the position in which the tree grew, while the saturated ones are reversed.—New York Dispatch.

Varieties of Teas.

Throughout the greater part of China proper the tea consumed by the people is sun-dried. Thus prepared it has a much more delicate flavor than that which comes to Western markets, but people in this part of the world demand something stronger and would find it insipid. In the North and East the leaves are mixed with jassimine flowers. This is an expensive compound for fashionable consumption. It is sold in little packages, one of which is just enough for brewing a single potful. Such a package costs three cash, or three-tenths of a cent. There are many varieties of teas, and the botany of tea plants has never been well written up. One kind of tea that grows in the mountains near Kialing has a natural flavor of milk, or rather of butter. It is found wild on elevated lands—a leafy shrub, fifteen feet high, with a stem four inches thick. Another variety tastes as if sweetened with sugar when an infusion is made from it.—New York News.

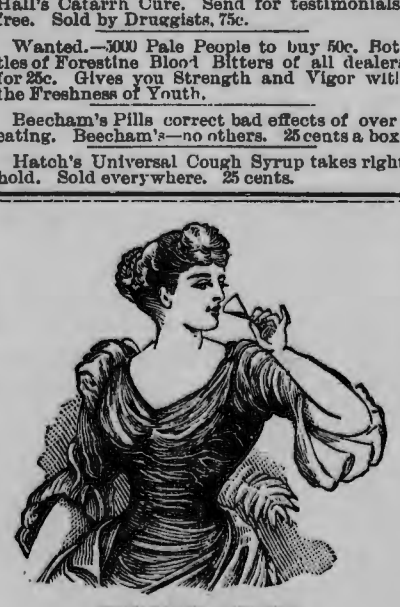
The catacombs of Rome contain the remains of about 6,000,000 people.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer $100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Wanted.—3000 Pale People to buy 50c. Bottles of Forestine Blood Bitters of all dealers for 25c. Gives you Strength and Vigor with the Freshness of Youth.

Beecham's Pills correct bad effects of over eating. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box

Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup takes right hold. Sold everywhere. 25 cents.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

An agreeable Laxative and Nerve Tonic. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.

GOITRE CURED SEND FOR CIRCULAR J. N. Klein, Belleville, N. J

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

U. S. Government Baking Powder Tests.

The report of the analyses of Baking Powders, made by the U. S. Government (Chemical Division, Ag'l Dep't), shows the Royal superior to all other powders, and gives its leavening strength and the strength of each of the other cream of tartar powders tested as follows:

	LEAVENING GAS. Per cent.	Cubic in. per oz.
ROYAL, Absolutely Pure,	**13.06**	**160.6**
The OTHER POWDERS TESTED are reported to contain both lime and sulphuric acid, and to be of the following strengths respectively,	12.58	151.1
	11.13	133.6
	10.26	123.2
	9.53	114.
	9.29	111.6
	8.03	96.5
	7.28	87.4
	4.98	65.5

Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, and of greater leavening power than any other powder.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies —OR— Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

DO YOU KEEP A STORE

Or do Business?

Send a postal card to receive free a most unique prospectus of the greatest business and money making book ever published, by Nath'l C. Fowler, Jr., the eminent business expert, with introductory letters by Col. A. A. Pope, founder of American bicycle industries; Gen. C. H. Taylor, the great daily paper publisher; B. T. Williams, the leading shaving soap maker; C. J. Bailey, the famous rubber brush manufacturer; J. R. Pitcher, Gen. Man. U. S. Mut. Accident Assn.; Artemas Ward, of "Sapolio"; M. M. Gillam, Ad. Writer for John Wanamaker; J. F. Place, Rochester Lamp Co.; O. Biardot, Treas. Franco-American Food Co.; E. G. Hubbard, Treas. Larkin Soap Mfg. Co.; Franklin Murphy, Pres. Murphy Varnish Co.; A. O. Kittredge, Editor Business; W. L. Douglas, the pioneer $3.00 shoe man. The Trade Company, Boston Mass.

The Davis Hand Cream Separator and Feed Cooker Combined.

Completest of outfits for a dairy farmer. This machine has an attachment which, when the bowl has been taken out, is dropped into the Separator so that a belt can run to the churn. Write for further particulars. Davis & Rankin Bldg. and Mfg. Co., 240 to 254 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., Manufacture all kinds of Creamery Machinery and Dairy Supplies. (Agents wanted in every county.)

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

N Y N U—19

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are **strong, tough and durable.** Millions now in use. All sizes, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.

Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Man'fd by

JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE

For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels,

RIPANS TABULES

act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials), 75c. Package (4 boxes), $2. For free sample address

RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Sick Headache, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 45th St., N.Y.

Cures Constipation

BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY.

If any one doubts that we can cure the most obstinate case in 20 to 60 days, let him write for particulars and investigate our reliability. Our financial backing is $500,000. When mercury, iodide potassium, sarsaparilla or Hot Springs fail, we guarantee a cure—and our Mexio Cyphilene is the only thing that will cure permanently. Positive proof sent sealed, free. COOK REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.

MUST HAVE Agents AT ONCE. Sample Sashlock (Pat. '92) free by mail for 2c. Stamp. Immense. Unrivalled. Only good one ever invented. Beats weights. Sales unparalleled $12 a day. *Write quick.* BROHARD, Phila., Pa

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

25c. WILL SAVE $25 IN DR 'S BILLS. Much suffering, perhaps life, is buys the best prescriptions for the cure of CHOLERA, CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY DISEASE and PILES. Send 25c. for the five, to Genesee Pharmacy, Rochester, N. Y.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

YOUR neighbor's cow will covet the toothsome cabbage that flourishes in your garden in vain, if you will protect and beautify your premises by erecting a HARTMAN STEEL PICKET FENCE.

We sell more Lawn Fencing than all other manufacturers combined, because it is the

HANDSOMEST AND BEST FENCE MADE —CHEAPER THAN WOOD—

The new HARTMAN WIRE PANEL FENCE costs less than barbed wire, and is Humane, Strong, Visible and Ornamental.

Our Steel Picket Gates, Tree and Flower Guards, and Flexible Steel Wire Door Mats are unequaled. A 40-page illustrated catalogue of

HARTMAN SPECIALTIES

mailed free on application. Mention this paper.

Works: Beaver Falls, Pa.

Branches: 102 Chamber St., New York. 508 State Street, Chicago. 51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta.

HARTMAN MANUFACTURING CO.

"Forbid a Fool a Thing and that he will do."

Don't Use

SAPOLIO

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

CASSVILLE.

House cleaning.

Miss Nora Stine is on the sick list.

Recent visitors to our town were 'Squire Evans and A. W. Pheasant.

Judge Clarkson and wife recently celebrated their thirty-seventh wedding anniversary.

The League meeting on Sabbath evening was one of unusual interest. Russel Hyssong was leader and the topic, Christianity in the Home, was one that appealed to all hearts.

The Mission Band held its regular meeting on Sunday. A good program was carried out. Miss E. F. Clarkson, the president, gave the new members, five in number, a cordial welcome. Miss Beckie Hamilton reported three birthday boxes.

Preparations are being made for the League anniversary, May 13th. Addresses, discussions and stirring music will combine to make an interesting and helpful program. Everybody is invited. The Trough Creek League and the Christian Endeavor have been cordially invited.

CALVIN.

Mrs. Joseph Gosnell is critically ill with rheumatism.

Prof. J. O. Smith has opened a select scaool at this place.

S. H. Pheasant & Sons are putting up a line of very good fence.

Miss Elda Coder, who was visiting in Huntingdon has returned.

Jennie D. and D. J. Wright visited at George W. Taylor's over Sunday.

E. M. Wright has repainted the interior of his house on Main street.

Stever & Wilson are sawing the shingles for Henry Bumgardner's new barn.

Alva Dell and Ross Quarry, of Latta Grove, are putting up a lot of fence for B. F. Glasgow.

Grant David, our blacksmith, is so very happy since April 28th, always singing "baby mine."

Clell Baker and wife, of Newberg were visitors at B. F. Glasgow's from Saturday until Monday.

E. Guy Rex, of Mapleton, attended band practice here a few evenings ago. We would say come again.

Miss Maud O. Wright has returned home from Huntingdon whither she had gone for medical treatment.

The first M. E. quarterly conference held here was largely attended by the official members throughout the charge.

Mrs. Robt. A. Oakman whose illness has been noted in the ITEM from time to time is still in a very dangerous condition.

Cowher & Mounts have concluded to run a meat wagon through this place and Cassville if they receive a good pat ronage.

William Hazzard, esq., is the champion fence builder, having put up 14 pannels in less than 10 hours for B. F. Mierley.

E. M. Wright, A. M. Dell and J. C. Shaffer have had wells drilled on their lots by Samuel Laughlin & Co., of McConnellstown.

Abner Stapleton has contracted with the veteran contractor and builder, Nicholas Rider, of Three Springs, for putting up a new barn.

Shaffer & Bowman have finished sawing for Prof. J. O. Smith and will move their mill to Wilson Hollow in the barrens where they will saw for W. S. Corbin.

Henry Quarry has built an end to his store room, and made other repairs in his store thereby adding much to the appearance on the inside and is daily adding to his stock.

G. A. R., Post, No. 521, of Cassville, will observe Memorial day. They have obtained Rev. Woodward, of Three Springs, to deliver the oration, which service will be held at Calvin at 2 o'clock P. M. on May 30th.

A white pine tree was cut on the land of Joshua Gosnell recently which measured 49 inches across the stump the narrow way. The tree broke in falling and 5 feet was lost although it made 132 feet of logs and cut 4382 feet of lumber and was sawed on Shaffer and Bowmans mill by W. F. Green, sawyer.

SALTILLO.

Muddy streets.

Frost on Sunday morning.

It is said Phllip Fisher is going to Salem, Va., in a few weeks to assist in rolllng in a tannery.

Edward McVitty now of Philadelphia, a former Saltillo boy, spent a few days in Saltillo last week.

The prospects are flattering for an abundant crop of fruit of all kinds if Jack Frost does not interfere.

The dissolution of the firm of Hudson & Kimmell, lumbermen, has thrown a number of men out of employment.

Wheat it looking unusually well, and bids fair for a good crop, although some fields are considerably winter killed.

Washington Camp, No. 513, P. O. S. of A., will assist in the decoration ceremonies on May 30th at Cornelius and Saltillo.

Dr. Philip E. Weaver, who 18 months ago was so severely afflicted, is now able to assist in running the flouring mill at this place.

Geo. A. Heeter is building a house in Saltillo, and it is said will relinquish farming in the near future and become a citizen of this place.

W. Oscar Henderson, who has been engaged in the Mountain City for several years, has been spending several weeks with his parents in this place. Success, Will.

Mrs. Evelin Senft is taking an extended visit to her son, Boyer Senft, in Orbisonia. Boyer is engaged in tinning at that place, and stands second to none in his calling.

Our little town supports two Sunday schools—one Baptist and one Methodist—both in flourishing condition; R. W. Hudson superintendent of the former and E. S. Cornelius the latter.

There seems to be general rejoicing among the educational population in regard to Prof. Rudy's easy walk over. Your correspondent joins in congratulations. May our next three years be prosperous.

About every 3d man you meet now is a candidate for some county office, but we are glad to say that people are beginning to vote for the best man, not for him because he belongs to the same party you do.

The scramble for the postoffice still continues. It is said it is one of the most lively contests in the county, but we do think the office should be located where it will be most convenient to the largest number of patrons of the office.

C. H. Drake, one of the rising teachers of Huntingdon county, after completing the second term of successful teaching in Washington school, Cass township, is now taking a special course in some higher branches under Prof. Silverthorn at Rockhill.

We are sorry to note that T. L. Uttley is in a declining condition. Mr. Uttley came to this town about 27 years ago, and engaged in the mercantile business, but in a few years was succeeded by T. R. Henderson. Mr. Uttley has been a resident of this town ever since; was one of the first movers to have a borough organized. He has always been progressive, and may he live yet many years to enjoy the fruits of his labor in this world as well as in the next.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of May 6.

Population, 357.

Last consecutive number, 1139.

The band has been increased by three new members.

Nos. 697 and 549 received their final discharges this week.

S. C. Peightal, keeper in cell house A, was off duty on Monday.

The carpenters have made a new cupboard for the Deputy's residence.

Nine new arrivals were received from Philadelphia on Saturday last.

Officer Bowman was absent from duty yesterday attending a funeral.

Carpenter Harris was off duty yesterday owing to the severe illness of his wife.

The number of visitors to the Reformatory during the past week was twenty-nine.

The painters have beautified the fence and entrance gates with a beautiful coat of green.

The blacksmiths are making iron gratings for the storage room at the rear of the kitchen.

Officer Lang was in Fulton and Mifflin counties yesterday and purchased ten head of cattle.

Mrs. William H. Gang, wife of our deputy superintendent, is sojourning in Atlantic city.

The tailoring department received three hundred and twenty eight yards of cloth this week.

Dr. R. Myers has been attending to our medical wants during the absence of Dr. D. P. Miller.

The steam fitters repaired the pipes connected with the refrigerator, in the kitchen, on Thursday.

Three car loads of coal were received this week and were unloaded by keeper Bookhamer and men.

Weighmaster Kerstetter tested the large scbales, in the vicinity of the blacksmith shop, since our last issue.

Chaplain Forgeus attended a Sunday school convention at McConnellstown, this county, on Tuesday.

J. B. Long, representing the tailoring firm of Myers & Rathton, Lancaster, Pa., visited the Reformatory on Thursday.

Dr. D. P. Miller, our obliging physician, accompanied by his wife, visited friends in Philadelphia this week.

The shirt factory shipped one hundred and eighty dozen shirts this week, and received orders for one hundred and forty dozen.

David R. Patton, son of general superintendent Patton, spent Friday and Saturday with friends in Lewistown, Mifflin county.

Officer J. H. Nale has again been off duty for the past two weeks, because of the serious illness of his son, George, who at this writing is in a critical condition.

Mrs. T. B. Patton, wife of general superintendent Patton, arrived home from Philadelphia on Saturday evening last, where she had been sojourning about a week.

J. H. Likens, superintendent of the schools in this institution, attend the North-east conference of the Lutheran church, at Geeseytown, Blair county, on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

The boy who is attentive to duty and minds his own business will have little trouble in getting along. It would be a good thing if some of the boys in this institution would adhere to these two maxims.

On yesterday afternoon we were visited by a sub-committee of the committee of appropriations of the House of Representatives. This committee consisted of Hon. Messrs. Marshall, of Allegheny, Zeigler, of Adams, James of Venango, Miller of Somerset, and Smith of Jefferson county. They were shown around the institution by Messrs. McCamant, McAteer and Port of the board of managers and superintendent Patton. Hon. J. S. Bare, member of the House from Huntingdon county, accompanied the committee. Hon. Wm. Zeigler, remained and visited the schools in the evening and manifested his interest by addressing the boys. We trust the impressions made upon them were of a favorable nature and that our needs will be carefully and favorably considered by them.

NOTICE.—I have this day withdrawn my name from the firm of Hudson & Kimmel in all its business relations and will not be responsible for any business transacted from this day on. All persons having unsettled accounts will please come to me and settle the same within ten days.

S. W. KIMMEL.

Saltillo, Pa., April 20, 1893-6t.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have purchased two horses, wagon and harness and have placed same in the hands of Andrew Cresswell. All persons are hereby notified that this is my property and are cautioned against interfering with same in any manner.

W. H. SPANGLER.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., April 25, 1893.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between T. M. Logan and W. H. Mounts has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm will please call and settle. The books will be in the hands of W. H. Mounts, who will continue the business.

W. H. MOUNTS.
T. M. LOGAN.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., April 25, '93-6t.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having purchased from James Pincher the following property, to wit: one black mare and colt, one bay mare, one cow, one hog, one two-horse wagon, one three-spring wagon, one Wood mower, one spring-tooth harrow, two furrow plows, one cultivator, four sets front gears, two sets buggy harness, one buggy, one sleigh, one metal-soled sled, two sets fly nets, one cook stove, one coal stove, and having left the same in his care and use, all persons are hereby notified not to meddle or interfere with the same.

J. C. SHAFFER.

Cass Twp., April 24, 1893-6t.

AGENTS WANTED To canvass for the sale of our HOME-GROWN NURSERY STOCK. NEW PROFIT SHARING SYSTEM. Salary and expenses paid. **W & T. SMITH CO, The Geneva Nursery, Geneva. N. Y.** Established 1846. One of the Largest, Oldest Established, and Best Known Nurseries in the United States.

D. S. DRAKE,

–DEALER IN–

BICYCLES, CYCLING GOODS,

Electrical Supplies and Work.

New Wheels Kept in Stock.

Special Prices Quoted to Cash.

Old Wheels Taken in Exchange. Repairing Done & Parts Furnished.

Cor. 6th & Penn Sts.

HUNTINGDON, - - PA.

How many pereons know that Ripans Tabules, now so largely advertised and used, are simply the favorite prescription of their family doctor prepared in a scientific manner and a form convenient for handling, conveyance, preservation and use? In the great hospitals of the metropolitan cities, where the wealthy find better care than in their own luxurious homes, the ingredients of Ripans Tabules are administered to thousands of rich and poor alike with beneficial effect. They are the main dependence of the most eminent physicians in cases of derangement of the digestive organs, such as dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and other ills connected with the stomach, liver and bowels. For some years one of the principal hospitals in New York City has used a formula, differing slightly from the common one, that has been found of unusual efficacy. Through the commendations of physicians its mission of healing has been so widely and rapidly extending that it finally seemed desirable to prepare the prescription in a convenient form, so as to make it available to the whole public at a moderate price, and to announce the fact through the recognized medium for securing publicity—advertisements in the columns of the newspapers of the land. This has been done, and now the time is not far distant when every family of intelligence will be as certain to possess a supply of Ripans Tabules as a clock or a cooking stove. They are already to be found on sale almost everywhere, and any druggist or dealer will supply them. A box, containing six vials, is sold for 75 cents, and a gross package, containing four boxes, for $2. They will be sent by mail, post paid, to any address, on receipt of price, by the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce St., New York.

SPRING! SPRING!

Is here, and so are our goods for the Spring trade, and it gives us pleasure to announce to our many customers that our stock is larger and better than ever, and bought at such prices that in many cases we can save you FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

For House-Furnishings

we call your attention to our nice laces, curtains—poles for 18c complete. Roller blinds 19c, stair oil cloth 7c a yard, table oil cloth, first quality, 19c a yard; shelf oil cloth 6c a yard; decorated chamber sets, complete, for only $4.35. Ladies' embroidered gaaze silk ties at 75c, worth $1.50.

Spring Coats and Capes, Hats

and Millinery, at prices that will astonish the closest buyer. Ladies' gauze and muslin Underwear a specialty. Vest 8c, extra value to 50c. Lisle thread vest only 29c. The best job lot of hosiery that we have ever had is here in black and tan to match the tan and russet Oxford Ties.

Spring Dress Goods.

Our line of Spring Dress Goods at 6½c to 50c a yard is beautiful. Henriettas from 13c to 90c a yard. Ladies' Shirt Waists and Belts will be the go. We have them at panic prices. Children's Wraps and Lace Caps from 15c to $1. We can save you large money on these goods. We never had as fine a line of alll grades of

Shoes and Slippers

as now. Oxford Ties in four different colors. Men's Outing Shirts from 28c up; Men's splendid suits for $5; Boys' knee pants suits srom $1.20 to all-wool Cheviots for $3.40. Full line of Men's Coarse and Fine Shoes. Latest seyles in

Hats, Neckwear, Etc.

We take pleasure in showing our goods. Come and see our goods and prices whether you buy or not.

LYNN'S NOVELTY STORE,

Opposite Opera House, HUNTINGDON, PA.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULIDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

TIN SHOP.

Hoving gone into the Tinning business I am prepared to do

Roofing AND Spouting

in town and country promptly and at reasonoble prices.

All Kinds of Repair Work in my line will receive prompt attention.

I will keep in stock a general line of Tinware and will fill orders for

STOVES and RANGES

–AND ALL KINDS OF–

STOVE REPAIRS.

H. R. SCOTT,

MAPLETON DEPOT, - PA.

The Popular

RESTAURANT & BAKERY.

I HAVE just opened a first-class Restaurant and Bakery in the Haniger property (which I have remodeled and refitted) on Penn Street, next door to Geo. F. Gage's residence. Two parlors for the accommodation and convenience of lady customers will be a feature of my new apartments. Ovsters, Ice Cream—everything seasonable—Suppers, Lunches, etc., will be served in the best style known to the art cuisine. I will constantly keep on hand

Fresh Bread, Pies, Cakes, Etc.

Fancy Cakes baked to Order for wedding porties, etc. Stores supplied on short notice. The restaurant at my old stand on Railroad street, near the union depot, will be conducted in connection with the one on Penn Street. My parlors on Penn St. will be open until 12 o'clock at night. Call and see me.

G. W. FISHER,
Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., May 10, 1893.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Blank leases for sale at this office.

—"Little brown jugs" at Mrs. Evans.

—Our borough schools will close this week.

—Aprons and suu-bonnets at Mrs. Evans.

—All kinds of dressmaking at Kate Cowher's.

—A full line of laces, very cheap, at Mrs. Evans'.

—Children's clothes made to order at Mrs. Evans'.

—Tyrone's assessor found 232 dogs in that borough.

—For good goods and low prices go to Kate Cowher's.

—Arthur F. Parker spent Sunday with friends in Tyrone.

—B. E. Himes, of Mill Creek, visited in Mapleton on Sunday.

—Miss Lou Nupper, of Huntingdon, visited her home on Sunday.

—Harry Lightner, of Huntingdon, visited friends in town last week.

New millinary at Mrs. Evans' next week. The latest summer goods.

—You can save money by buying millinery goods at Kate Cowher's

—Allison Heeter visited his son, F. D. Heeter, of Tyrone, last week.

—Sewing machine needles and best sewing machine oil at Mrs. Evans.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—Rev. F. W. Curry will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday

—The Grand Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle, convened at Lancaster yesterday.

—William Benney and son, of Mcveytown, were guests of Edward Benney on Sunday.

—Children's hats—new, pretty and cheap—at Mrs. Evans'. Price, from 15 cents to $1.50.

—A very fine line of embroideries—Swiss and Hamburg—new styles and new patterns, at Mrs. Evans.

—F. D. Heeter, of Tyrone, formerly of Mapleton, has been laid up for the past ten days with rheumatism.

—Mrs. A. Brumbaugh and son, Victor, visited her daughter, Mrs. S. W. Craig, in Huntingdon, last week.

—Richard Ashman, a venerable and jovial resident of Clay township, spent a few hours in Mapleton yesterday.

—H. E. Dell, of Rees Tannery, West Virginia, is spending a few days among friends and relatives in this vicinity.

—"A stitch in time" often saves consumption. Downs' Elixir used in time saves life. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Why go to Huntingdon for millinery goods when yon can get the same goods for less money at Kate Cowher's?

—Ice cream every Wednesday and Saturday evening at Mrs. B. F. Godards. Proceeds for benefit of the U. B. church.

—The largest stock of millinery goods ever borught to Mapleton will be opened up this week at Kate Cowher's All the latest styles.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell and H. A. Thompson and wife, of Mount Union, attended the school entertainment in Rex's hall Monday evening.

—Sigel Ashman, of Clay township, departed last Thursday for Chicago and will spend a month viewing the sights of the World's Fair.

—Any person wanting to buy birds, such as Canaries, Red Birds, Mocking Birds, and all other kind of song birds call on Mrs. Evans for prices.

—Rev. F. W. Curry was unable to fill his appointments last Sunday on account of illness. He expects to be ready for duty by next Sunday.

—Look out for something new in sleeve ruchings. Flowing sleeves will be worn and Mrs. Evans will have a well selected stock of trimmings.

—For rent—A dwelling house in Union township about 2 miles north of town. For further particulars address W. T. Boring, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—I have on hand some tinware which was slightly discolored by fire and water which I will sell at a sacrifice. Examine these goods. H. R. Scott.

—For Sale—A cow of the famous Robley stock with second calf by her side. A. W. Wrigh[illegible]
Col[illegible] Pa.

—Robert Jackson, a first class printer whose home is at McConnellsburg, spent a day of last week with us and rendered us some substantial assistance.

—Costiveness is the primary cause of much disease, Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will permanently cure costiveness. Every bottle warranted. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—The heavy rains of last Wednesday night caused a sudden rise in the waters. Many cellars in town were flooded and the Juniata river contained about sixteen feet of flush water.

—An organist says that a cow moos in a perfect fifth octave, or tenth; a dog barks in fifth or fourth; a donkey brays in a perfect octave; and a horse neighs in a descent on the chromatic scale.

—J. Howard Shimer, foreman of the Item office left last Saturday to visit parents and friends at McConnellsburg. Howard has kept close to business and we hope he is enjoying his annual vacation.

—Mrs. A. B. Gillam has been confined to the house for several days past. She has not been in good health for several months past, but her ailment has proven more serious than was at first supposed.

—In Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment is combined the curative properties of the different oils, with the healing qualities of Arnica. Food for man and animal. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—A large band of gypsies comprising about fifty males and females passed through Mapleton westward bound last Friday morning. They had with them fifteen vehicles and thirty-four head of stock. Fortunately they did not stop here.

—I have for sale harpoon hay forks, steel furrow plows, corn planters and an Acme pulverizing harrow. These implements are in charge of G. D. Wood who will give further information concerning them. They are new and will be sold remarkably low. D. M. Evans.

—Bruce Yocum has placed us under obligations for a monstrous lemon of home growth. It measures 9⅛ inches in circumference one way and 9¾ inches the other way. Mr. and Mrs. Yocum take great care of their lemon tree which is a beauty and very prolific.

—Joseph Bauman, of Reading, spent a couple days recently among friends in Mapleton, being the guest of W. H. Rex and wife and D. M. Evans and wife. Mr. Bauman had not been in Mapleton for nearly a score of years and was surprised at the improvements made here.

—The trustees of the M. E. parsonage for Cassville charge met at the parsonage last Saturday and ordered the house re-roofed with white pine joint shingles, front windows refilled with new sash and four glass to each, and a new window in end of sitting room and a plain porch in front with cover over it.

—D. E. McClain, Saltillo, Pa., has a large and carefully selected stock of hardware, stoves, furniture, carpets and wall paper, harness, farming implements, etc., and is prepared to sell on very small margin above cost. It will pay you to call on him and leave your order, which will have prompt and careful attention.

—To the ladies of Mapleton and vicinity: I have made arrangements to keep on hand a large assortment of samples of the best dress goods which I can sell to you as cheap as you can buy them in any city. These samples are from Philadelphia, New York and Pittsburg and are of melanges, whipcord, lansdown, broadcloth, etc. Mrs. M. E. Evans.

—The house occupied by Henry Young, adjoining the store of T. H. Adams on Water street, Mount Union, will be sold for $300. This property rents for $54 per year. There is a shop that is now occupied as a shoemaker shop attached to the house. The lot is in a good state of cultivation; there are several bearing fruit trees on it. Apply to T. A. Appleby, Mount Union, Pa.

—By a vote of 132 to 30 the bill reimbursing counties for bridges swept away by the big flood of June 1889 passed finally in the legislature last Wednesday. The counties benefitted by this enactment are indebted to Representative Lytle, of this county, for the success of this measure, as he made the passage of the act a personal matter. Whether or not it will receive the governor's signature remains to be seen.

—No. 2 school, of this borough, closed the eight-months' term last Monday afternoon. In the evening the pupils and teacher, E. Guy Rex, gave an entertainment in Rex's hall. The room was comfortably filled to witness the exercises which consisted of recitations and music. The selections were excellent and the rendition of them was such as to reflect credit on pupils and teacher. The audience was delighted and manifested their appreciation by liberal applause.

About Making Good Butter.

Written for the Item.

There is loud complaint in our country towns about bad butter. Our merchants are tried, almost to the point of uttering profanity, and their customers are louder yet in condemnation of the stale grease. A dealer said to a lady, "I have, to-day, bought a lot of butter at 20 cents, which I would sell at 10 cents, yes, at 5 cents. I hate to tell a woman her butter is not good. You couldn't make her believe it, and she would be greatly offended." Lately a farmer saw a widow buy two rolls, one for herself and one for her daughter. She brought it to her nose and meekly told the merchant she could not use it. He applied his nasal organ to the stuff and declared he couldn't either. These incidents are of daily occurrence. My sisters, its a sin and a shame to impose on people so. If the reader be a good butter-maker she might, in a kind way, ask her less careful neighbor to try this recipe, which we follow closely:

Rub the cow's udder with a rough cloth, that milk may be clean, strain into crocks that have been thoroughly washed with hot water and rinsed. If possible, they should lie in the sun for a day after cleansing. Set in a cool place, cover well, and skim after 24 or 36 hours, churn as soon as cream is a little thick and sour, wash in cold water, salt according to your best judgment, work butter twice, thoroughly, draining off all water, cover from the air, market while fresh. In a word, skim and churn cream before it is old and strong. Don't dash in a quart of hot water and have pale, soft butter. Keep all vessels clean by using plenty of warm water and soap.

A Country Woman.

Reduced Rates to Muncie, Ind., via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the Annual Conference of the German Baptist at Muncie, Ind., May 19th to 26th, 1893, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to that point at reduced rates. Tickets to the place of meeting will be sold from May 14th to 20th, inclusive, and will be good for return passage until June 30th.

Those taking advantage of this reduction in fare and extension in limit will be required be have their tickets stamped by Agent at Muncie on the day of their departure for home.

TROUGH CREEK.

The wheat and grass are making a good show.

Miss Allie Greenland is teaching a summer school at Pine Grove.

I hear it said that the one-half of the oats in this valley are to sow yet.

Mrs. Richard Chilcott was taken bad with cramp or neuralgia on Sunday night.

The Corbin road on the Union township side of the mountain is nearly completed.

The Colfax postmam has been in bad health for a week but was better on Sunday.

The weather prophets that predicted a dry spell in early spring made a bad mistake.

The Pine Grove Sunday school expect to have their Children's Day service on the 11th of June.

The Denby & Trimble saw mill that has been idle from a fire being made when there was no water in the boiler has been repaired and was started up yesterday.

Some of the folks are doing as Samuel G. Steel has done for many years, viz. spending a little time now and then doing some little needed repairs to the road near their residences. If more would do so we would have much better roads and no one would feel himself any the worse off at the end of the year and many a horse if they could speak would thank the parties kindly.

MOUNT UNION.

No. 3 school of this place will complete the requisite eight months on Friday.

Wm. J. Landis has added a new porch and an iron fence to his property on Market street.

A new son has taken up his abode with the family of G. W. Lukens on Railroad street.

The recent copious showers have put the banks of the Juniata full of water; next thing to a flood.

E. Guy Rex and a number of friends all of Mapleton, were in town on Saturday afternoon last.

Clarence Rhodes, who has engaged in business in Philadelphia, is at home enjoying a few weeks' outing.

W. W. Withington, of Washington, D. C., is spending his annual vacation in this section on a fishing trip.

J. Ross Mateer has disposed of his branch drug store in this place to Dr. W. J. Oatman, who took charge on Monday.

Geo. M. Spanogle, of Mapleton, greeted a few of his many friends in this place Saturday last on his way home from Philadelphia.

A couple hundred Italians have arrived and taken up their abode in the east end of town to work on the grading of a bed for an additional track.

Miss Ida Copenhaver has been selected to teach the No. 1 school of this place, in place of Miss Lulu Withers, who resigned some time ago on account of ill health.

We have just learned of the election of Prof. G. T. Cooper, of Bellville, to the superintendency of public instruction of Mifflin county. The professor was principal of our schools last winter and we extend our congratulatious.

Thos. Campbell, of Valley Point, was in town on Wednesday last on his way to Philadelphia, where he witnessed the graduation exercises of the Medico-Chirurgical college, from which his brother, Wm. J. Campbell, once a teacher in the public schools of this place, became a full fledged M. D.

Charles H. Shaver, oldest son of J. Harry Shaver, of this place, met with a serious accident while in the performance of his duties as brakeman on the P. R. R at Birmingham on the 3d inst., resulting in the amputation of his left limb above the knee. He was taken to the hospital at Altoona where he now lies, improving slowly.

BEAVERTOWN.

The farmer at this time welcomes the rays of the sun with as much delight as the Esquimaux in his ice hut.

A singing class at Beavertown, taught by David Summers, closed last Thursday night. The teacher's labor seems not to have been in vain.

There was no preaching at the Bethel on Sunday, the pastor having been called to assist in a baptismal service and ordinance meeting at Cherry Grove.

Homer Allison, agent for the Wrought Iron Range Company, of St. Louis, has sold quite a number of ranges in this community, many of them having already been delivered. As to the merits of the ranges it is difficult to decide, as some commend them, while others condemn them. One objection circulated is that you can't bake buckwheat cakes on them.

Quite a sad accident occurred at Paradise Furnace on Tuesday afternoon. The only son of Gustavus Duey, a lad of about 8 years, was drowned. The little lad, in company with one of John Bupps' boys went on an errand to Newburg. On their return home they saw a woman, supposing her to be a gypsy, they became affrighted. On reaching the bridge the little lads imagined they saw another gypsy under the bridge, thus increasing their fright still more. To make their escape they run back the road again and seeing the coats of some workmen hanging on the tence, likely supposing them to be the object of their first fright, the boys dispersed, said boy running down to the banks of the stream and in some way, whether attempting to wade the stream or having fallen over the embankment is not known. was drowned. His body was not found until about 2 o'clock P. M., Wednesday. The remains were taken to N. Y., for interment.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Special - REDUCTION Sale!

OF RUBBER BOOTS,

Beginning this day and continuing till the entire stock is closed out—at COST.

Men's, Boys', Youths', Children's, Ladies' and Misses', heavy and ligh weight.

We have also a full and comeplete line of

General Merchandise

at bottom figures. In fact, we have many Odds and Ends of different lines of goods that we will move at a bargain to the purchaser. All kinds of

Country Produce

takenin exchange for goods at highest market price.

Thanking one and all for past patronage, and soliciting a continuance of the same in the future, I remain,

Respectfully Yours,

A. B. Gillam.

Examine Yocum's

SCHOOL SHOES

Before Buying.

It is the Most Complete Shoe In the Market.

Geo W. Yocum,

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,

Huntingdon, Pa.

B. F. Godard,

—DEALER IN—

Stoves and Stove Repairs.

PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS,

Your Patronage Solicited.

Mapleton Depot, Pa

THE FAIR FULL-BLOWN.

CHICAGO NOW PREPARED TO ENTERTAIN THE WORLD.

Her Columbian Exposition a Polyglot City With Over 100,000 Inhabitants and a Municipal Government—Sights That Thrill the Visitor—Midway Plaisance.

A little over two years ago the site of the World's Columbian Fair at Chicago was practically a wild marsh. To-day it contains several hundred buildings, and Director-General Davis estimates the wealth represented by the buildings and exhibits as something like $150,000,000.

Fifty Nations and thirty-seven colonies are represented. Added to these are the United States Government and the various States and Territories of the Union.

Roughly speaking, the grounds contain six hundred acres. They are a mile long and about half a mile broad at the widest part. The distance from the middle of Chicago is seven miles. One side of the grounds runs along the great lake and the other side faces hundreds of hotels and stores hurriedly erected at the smallest possible cost. There is a strip of land six hundred feet wide and a mile long extending from the main grounds eastward, and this is the Midway Plaisance, which contains the sideshows and private enterprises. The whole exposition will be open from an early hour in the morning until ten o'clock at night and the price of admission fifty cents.

The exposition is marked off into three great divisions. At the north end is the Art Palace, surrounded by the separate buildings of the States, Territories and foreign Governments. This is the social department, and millions of dollars will be spent in the entertainment of visitors and in formal banquets. Going southward are to be found three-quarters of a mile of structures representing manufactures, machinery, electricity, mining, agriculture, horticulture, forestry and minor material interests, with buildings here and there representing woman, music and the government of the grounds. The third division is the Midway Plaisance, dedicated to Oriental villages, dancing girls, balloons, bear pits, glass blowers, panoramas, barbaric theatres and everything that goes to make up the side show life of an international exposition. Here alone will the visitor be forced to pay extra. Outside of the Midway Plaisance everything is free after the general admission fee is paid, with the sole exception of the Esquimau Village and the Cave of the Cliff Dwellers.

It was the genius of Frederick L. Olmstead that turned the waters of Lake Michigan into lagoons, ponds, basins and canals with bridges and terraces to beautify the place. Every main building can be reached by water. There are fifty electric launches and scores of gondolas oared by picturesque Venetians. It costs twenty-five cents a trip on the launches and the gondolas can be employed at so much an hour.

An intermural elevated electric railway penetrates to all parts of the grounds, and visitors can make their rounds with great rapidity if they do not care to walk.

Around the great basin is grouped the formal architecture. At one end is the noble peristyle with its Corinthian columns, pierced in the middle by the great Columbian portal, on the top of which is a magnificent group representing a chariot drawn by four horses abreast. Flanking this quadriga are statues representing the States and Territories. The peristyle connects the Music Hall and Casino, where Theodore Thomas will storm the gates of heaven with harmony. On either side of the basin are the facades of the Agricultural Building and the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building. The principal corners of the Electricity Building and Machinery Hall are projected into this grand court of honor.

Between them is the Administration Building, which serves as a vast vestibule. The pomp and splendor of this structure are beyond description. It is in the form of four massive pavilions, united and crowned by a mighty golden dome that flashes 250 feet above the ground. Each of the pavilions is eighty-four feet square and the dome is 120 feet in diameter. The colossal entrances are rich in sculptures and the piers of the pavilions are crested with statuary. At every point the eye meets with some striking group. The interior of the dome is lit by an opening of fifty feet, the light disclosing panels enriched with sculpture and vast paintings, representing the arts and sciences. Mr. Dodge's great fresco occupies the upper rim of the dome.

This is the seat of government. In the four pavillions are the headquarters of the Director-General, the Foreign Department and the Department of Publicity and Promotion. Here the purely executive work is carried on, the construction headquarters being in the Service Building. During the construction period Director-General Davis has commanded more than fifteen thousand men at a time, and Major Handy, of the Bureau of Publicity, has supplied a list of 70,000 correspondents. From this building messages are going out [illegible]y to the most remote corners of the [illegible].

It must be understood that the exposition is a city, with a complete government. There are over fifty thousand exhibitors, and two persons for each interest represented would give a fixed population of 100,000. There are well organized and equipped police and fire departments. The Columbian Guard is an independent body of police numbering in the neighborhood of two thousand men, largely made up of ex-soldiers. This body is commanded by Colonel Edmund Price, of the United States Army, and all of its superior officers are detailed from the army. The men are uniformed like soldiers, wear short swords and are under strict military discipline. They present a fine appearance scattered about the grounds. Police and fire stations are placed at stragetic points, and the floors of all the buildings are patrolled night and day as a protection against fire.

Standing at the foot of the Administration Building the visitor is thrilled by his surroundings. Beside him, in the main entrance, is St. Gauden's fine statue of Columbus. In front of him is the wonderful McMonies fountain, and on either side of it the big fountains that throw up masses of electric lighted water in thousands of tints at night. Beyond is the smooth basin, crowded with gondolas and launches.

Further on is the huge figure of the Republic rising out of the water on a pedastal with the peristyle as a background. To the left are the towers and recessed pilasters of Machinery Hall, the obelisk and the small peristyle. The water that flows in front of Machinery Hall divides it from the Agricultural Building, whose florid capitals, masses of statuary and gilded dome, surmounted by Diana, add an indescribable richness to the general effect. On the north side is the grand facade of the largest building in the world, whose thirty acres are devoted to manufactures and liberal arts. The walls of this edifice measures almost a mile, and the stupendous hinged arch spans the main floor at a height of 150 feet. Yet its fluted columns, triumphal arches and vast loggia have converted this architectural leviathan into a thing of beauty.

From the roof of this huge building beams the biggest electric search light ever constructed. It has reflectors six feet in diameter, and give a light of 194,000,000 candle power. It is asserted by those in charge of this light that people sixty miles away can easily read by the reflected illumination at night.

Following the canal, which is spanned by graceful bridges, on which are life-sized sculptures of American animals, one skirts the Electricity Building. On the other side of this is the Mining Building, and still beyond is the monstrous Transportation Building, the decoration of which alternately suggest a kaleidoscope and the band wagon of a circus.

Leaving out the State buildings there are only three conspicuous blotches on the beauty of the exposition as a whole. They are the Transportation Building, the Illinois Building and the United States Government Building. The first is a burlesque and the latter two are simply shabby.

A remarkable thing about the exposition is the number of interests that have been given separate representation. The Woman's Building is an instance of this. Education is illustrated in a thousand forms. In fact, this element is likely to bore the public. It is too elaborate. Almost every Government has turned its educational department loose, and the result is a wilderness of charts, models, books and statistics that confuses and overwhelms the spectator.

Provision has been made for the transportation of sixty thousand persons an hour to and from the grounds. The elevated railway, the Illinois Central Railway, the ordinary street-cars and a fleet of steamboats have been organized into a complete system. Passengers who travel by water are landed at the portal of the great water court, while all the railways terminate in a beautiful building on the grounds.

On the steamboat pier are moving sidewalks. The outer sidewalk moves at the rate of three miles an hour, so that passengers can step upon it while it is in motion. They can then step to an inner sidewalk which has a speed three miles faster, so that they are carried along the pier at the rate of six miles an hour and can get on or off at will without inconvenience.

Close by is a fine harbor for visiting yachts, and it is known that there will be a fine attendance of yachtsmen from all parts of the country and from Europe.

Lines of coaches will be run to and from the exposition, and the glorious outdoor sport will be revived in royal fashion.

Fifty thousand people can be fed.

And the mothers, too, have been provided for. There is a building where babies can be checked just like a hat or coat or umbrella. The charge is moderate and the nurses are good.

Aside from the cost of the great buildings the following are among the sums which have been spent in preparation of the exposition grounds: Grading and filling, $450,000; landscape gardening, $323,500; viaduct and bridges, $125,000; piers, $70,000; waterway improvements, $225,000; railways $500,000; steam plant, $800,000; electric lighting, $1,500,000; statuary, $1,000,000; vases, lamps, etc., $50,000; lake front adornment, $200,000; water supply and sewerage, $600,000; other expenses; $1,000,000. Total, $5,943,500. The total expense of organization, administration and operation of the exposition is estimated at $5,000,000. This takes no account of the sums spent by the Government, the States o foreign Nations.

One hundr[illegible] and twenty car loads of glass, enough to cover twenty-nine acres, were used in the roofs of the various exposition structures. More than forty-one car loads, or eleven acres, were required by the great Manufactures Building alone.

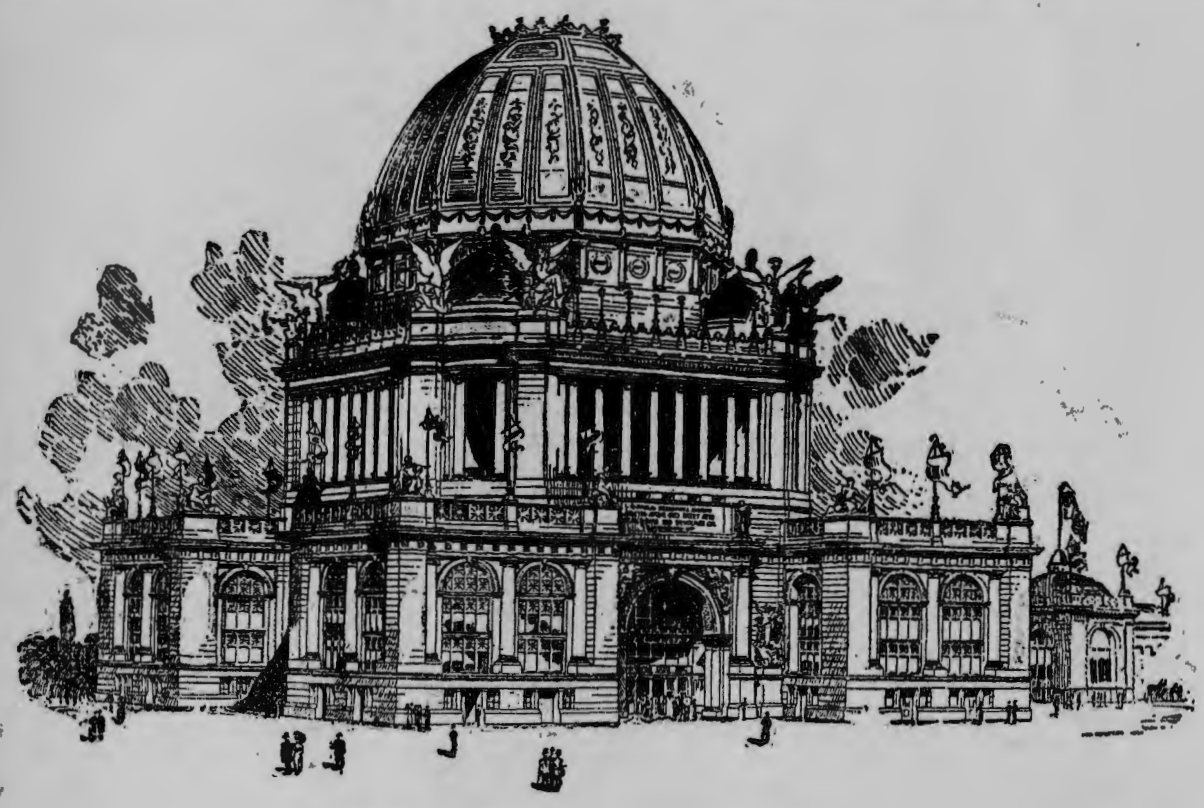
A thing that will impress itself upon the thoughtful observer is the fact that every branch of science and industry has been split up into minor departments. This is the age of the specialist. Each separate thread is taken by an independent division of workers and followed out minutely. Visitors to the exposition will be confused until they recognize this fact. Agriculture, horticulture and forestry are apart. Electricity, mining, steam machinery and artillery engineering are divorced from each other. The artist and the merchant are no longer under one roof.

This impressive lesson is, of course, only to be learned in the departments of the greater Nations. The old style still holds with the Japanese, the East Indians, the South Americans and the South Sea Islanders.

And after the student has spent weeks in the various buildings he can sit down in the open air and watch the world pass before him—Turks and Russians, Greeks and Bulgarians, Japs, Esquimaux, Indians, Britons, Frenchmen, Spaniards, Italians, Dutchmen, Switzers, Peruvians, Chileans, Brazilians, Moors, Swedes, Danes, Cingalese and the people of all lands come to honor the memory of a man who built his fame on faith and courage. For a mile around him will be palaces, flower gardens and the wealth of civilized man in its highest form challenging criticism. Here Saint-Saens and the Garde Republicain Band will pour out harmony; there the wand of Theodore Thomas will wave over an army of fiddlers. Great chorals will swell from the lips of innumerable singers.

A hundred thousand armed and uniformed soldiers will be massed in Chicago this summer. This great camp of American warriors will be in August. Militia organizations from every State in the Union will be present, besides a large representation of troops from the regular army. To these must be added military companies and perhaps regiments from foreign countries. The military display will probably be the grandest ever seen in this country.

LORD WOLSELEY, the greatest of living English soldiers, is below medium height and slender and lithe of frame.



THE GEM OF THE FAIR—THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE German Kaiser is a very expert horseman.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S late continental trip cost about $50,000.

SAMUEL MINTURN PEOK, the poet, now weighs 250 pounds.

IN Spain the Duke of Veragua is popularly known as the best breeder of bulls for bull fights.

THE former Adjutant General of the United States Army, General R. C. Drum, is living on a farm in Maryland.

THE Earl of Craven, at the very altar itself, and in the act of receiving the hand of his bride, in New York, wore his trousers turned up.

JULES VERNE, who is about to bring out his seventy-fourth novel, is said to be a native of Warsaw. His real name is said to be Olchewitz.

PRINCE BISMARCK recently addressed the students at Bonn and it is recorded that in mentioning the subject of dueling he did not actually condemn it.

PRESIDENT MCCOSH, of Princeton College, is a great lover of flowers and he watches over those in his garden as tenderly as does a mother over her baby.

W. S. GILBERT has so far cleared $200,000 off his play of "Pygmalion and Galatea," which is said to be the most valuable theatrical property in the world.

WHEN Gladstone is about to make a great speech in the House of Commons somebody tidies him up, straightens his neckcloth, brushes his coat and puts a flower in his buttonhole.

PROFESSOR CASPAR RENE GREGORY, the only American we recall who is a professor in a German university, has just received the honorary doctorate in theology from the theological faculty at Leipzig.

HENRY REGINALD ASTOR CAREY, a nephew of the late John Jacob Astor, died suddenly of heart disease at Newport, R. I. He was a member of the Rhode Island Legislature and prominent in club life in New York City and his native State.

MISS JENNIE YOUNG, the American woman who owns extensive salt deposits in Chihuahua and Coahulla, Mexico, has gone to England to bring over several thousand English families to settle on the lands which she has been granted by the Mexican Government.

THE Maharajah of Patiala has married an English lady, Miss Florrie Bryan, according to Sikh rites. Patiala is a native State in the Punjab of India, partly in the plain south of the Sutlej and partly among the hills near Simla. It has a population of about 1,500,000.

FREDERICK WEYERHAUSER, one of the richest of the lumber kings of Minnesota, began work in a brewery when he came to this country from Germany. He worked for $1 a day, then was employed at piling slabs in a sawmill, and finally came to own many saw-mills and lumber camps.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THERE are 108 barbers' unions.

THERE are 20,000 union bakers.

HIRED girls are flocking to Chicago.

THERE are 307 iron molders' unions.

CHICAGO reports a scarcity of sailors.

FRANCE legalized trades unions in 1884.

OF 104 Austrian strikes nineteen succeeded.

PENNSYLVANIA coke miners are reorganizing.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., has a letter carriers' band.

TACOMA (Washington) bricklayers receive $5 a day.

BOSTON letter carriers work only eight hours a day.

THE boiler makers of Boston won their strike for a working day of nine hours.

EIGHT THOUSAND men employed in the Loire Navy Yards struck at Nantes, France.

ALL the iron ore companies of the Ashland (Wis.) region, except the Aurora, have closed down indefinitely.

THERE is a great demand for waitresses, sewing girls, dressmakers and servants in the large towns of Idaho.

IT is said that the railroad managers of the United States have agreed to sign no more contracts with labor organizations.

IT is the almost universal practice in Pennsylvania collieries to discharge men for notifying the authorities of violations of the mining laws.

A REDUCTION of one per cent. in the wages of miners and mine laborers in the Schuylkill (Penn.) region has been decreed, owing to dull trade.

A LABOR exchange has been established by the unions in Kansas City, Mo., who intend erecting a building after the pattern of the Paris Bourse du Travail.

THE employes of the Reading Railroad Company have commenced working ten hours daily. Up to the present they have only worked nine hours a day.

THE establishment of a Labor Exchange by the labor organizations of Kansas City, Mo., is an attempt to carry into practical effect the co-operative idea of Edward Bellamy.

MAY DAY passed passed off in Europe without special note. In many places in Germany the workmen took no holiday, and where there were parades there was no disturbance.

THE first organized strike in South Africa was made recently by the carpenters and joiners of Cape Town. They want an advance of wages from $2.25 to $2.60 a day, claiming that the cost of living has lately largely increased. They ask support of all workmen in South Africa.

A PROFESSIONAL acrobat finds employment at the zinc mines of Ogdensburg, N. J. His services are required in getting out snarls and removing obstructions from the cables and electric wires used about the ore cars, which are run on steep grades. He can walk on a tight rope when necessary.

THE union fishermen who were on a strike at Astoria, Oregon, patrolled the harbor to prevent fishermen from landing fish or selling them to any one until the cannery men came to terms and agreed to pay the proposed price of $1.15 per salmon. They also compelled the non-union fishermen to throw overboard all the salmon they had caught.

A MIGHTY FLOOD.

Break in a Reservoir Creates Terror in the Miami Valley.

The Lewiston (Ohio) reservoir broke a few nights ago and turned an immense flood of water upon the residents along its course.

The break was in the northwest corner of the reservoir, where a wasteway 620 feet in length is located. A break 200 feet wide occurred and the water came running down in a flood ten feet deep and three miles wide, completely submerging the country around and carrying everything in its way.

The big covered bridge 150 feet in length was swung completely round and then torn loose and swept away. People fled in terror from their homes while the swift and rising flood came on down the valley, taking everything before it. The first town along the course of the flood was Port Jefferson, where the dam throws the water into the Miami Canal. A portion of the town is very low and it was badly flooded. Quincy, Logansville, Degraff, Piqua, Troy and Dayton were also in the course of the flood.

The artificial bank of the reservoir is five miles around and most of the way fully twenty feet above the land, and the bottom of the reservoir itself is at least ten feet above the immediate country below. The water averaged ten feet deep over the whole reservoir, so some idea can be imagined of the great volume that came rushing down on the country below.

The damage to property in Logan County is estimated at $50,000. Many farmers will lose everything but their land, and they will be financially ruined.

VICTORIOUS YAQUIS.

They Defeat the Mexican Troops Who Are Sent Against Them.

A courier arrived at Chihuahua, Mexico, bringing information of an attack made by several hundred Yaqui Indians upon a detachment of 150 Government soldiers who had been sent against them.

The fight occurred near the Chihuahua State line, west of Sahuarepa, and resulted in a number on both sides being killed and wounded.

The Indians were well armed and fought desperately, compelling the Government troops to beat a hasty retreat, without carrying off their killed and badly wounded from the fight.

The Indians have sent out word that no troops or strangers will be permitted to enter their country, and as the Government will send a large force of soldiers against them a bloody campaign is expected.

A SCORE DROWNED.

A Religious Procession Precipitated Into the Gallego.

An incident by which twenty persons lost their lives is reported from the province of Saragossa, Spain, near Santa Eulalia, in that province.

A religious procession was crossing on pontoons the Gallego River, which runs from the Pyrenees to the Ebro.

One of the pontoons collapsed under the weight of the procession and a large number of persons were plunged into the water. Twenty perished in the river, and scores of others were rescued in an exhausted condition.

COOL, damp weather has retarded vegetation over a large section of country, and in the Northwest seeding was interrupted by snow. In Kansas and a few neighboring States the damage to winter wheat has been beyond repair.

MARTIAL LAW IN CUBA.

Santiago De Cuba Declared to be in a State of Seige.

The following is a verbatim translation of a decree in regard to the insurrection that has broken out in the Oriental Province of Cuba:

"Ajejandra Rodrigues Arias, Governor-General of this island—Just when this country was rapidly progressing in its material interests and fully enjoying all the political rights as the other citizens of the Spanish Nation, several parties rise up against the integrity of the territory, in the Eastern province.

"As I am firmly disposed to repress at any cost the criminal attempt to punish the delinquents, and at the same time to protect the pacific citizen who does not lend aid to the disturbers of the peace, in the use of my powers I decree:

"First—After the publication of this circular the territory of the province of St. Iago de Cuba is declared in state of siege.

"Second—Persons accused of rebellion, sedition or of any other offence affecting the integrity of the territory will be tried by a court martial, according to the law of April 17th, 1821.

"Third—Rebels who within the term of eight days surrender themselves will be exempt from punishment.

"Fourth—The civil and judicial authorities of the mentioned province will continue in their reepective charges; but I reserve my right to transfer to the military jurisdiction all those criminal affairs which I consider convenient."

WROTE THE STORY.

An Insane Woman Kills Her Daughter and Commits Suicide.

Fourteen miles west of Vandalia, Ill., Mrs. Elizabeth Harper cut the throat of he daughter Alice, aged fifteen, with a razor and then cut her own throat with the same weapon. Mrs. Harper was insane. The girl and her mother were alone at the time. The mother died instantly.

The girl lived several hours and managed to get a piece of paper, and, though weak from the loss of blood, she wrote briefly the manner in which she and her mother met their death.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

18 BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice	$2 40	@	$2 42½
Medium, 1892, choice	1 95	@	—
Pea, 1892, choice	1 90	@	—
Red kidney, 1892, choice	2 65	@	2 80
White kidney, 1892, choice	2 10	@	2 25
Lima, Cal., ₱ bush	2 10	@	2 12½
Green peas, 1892, ₱ bbl	1 85	@	1 90
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	28	@	30
St. & Penn., first	—	@	—
Western, firsts	28	@	29
Western, second	26	@	27
Western, third	—	@	25
State dairy—half tubs and pails, extras	28½	@	29
Half tubs and pails, firsts	27½	@	28
Half tubs and pails, second	26	@	27
Welsh tubs, extras	—	@	—
Welsh tubs, firsts	27½	@	28
Welsh tubs, seconds	26	@	27
Western—Im. creamery, firsts	25	@	26
W. Im. creamery, seconds	23	@	24
W. Im. creamery, thirds	—	@	22
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	23	@	24
W. Factory, seconds	21	@	22
W. Factory and dairy, thirds	—	@	20
CHEESE.			
State Factory—Full cream, white, fancy	11¾	@	12
Full cream, colored, fancy	11¾	@	12
Full cream, good to prime	10½	@	11
Part skims, choice	—	@	—
Part skims, good to prime	4	@	6
Part skims, common	3	@	6
Full skims	½	@	1½
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	15¾	@	16
Western—Fresh, fancy	15½	@	15¾
Duck eggs	17	@	21
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—King, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Russet, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb	—	@	—
Florida oranges, ₱ box	2 00	@	5 50
Cranberries, Jersey, crate	—	@	—
HOPS.			
State—1892, choice	21	@	21½
1892, prime	20	@	21½
1892, common to good	18	@	19½
Old odds	5	@	10
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	14	@	14½
Western, ₱ lb	14	@	—
Chickens, local, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Western, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	8½	@	9
Turkeys, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., ₱ pair	80	@	1 12
Western, ₱ pair	70	@	90
Geese, Western, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 37
Pigeons, ₱ pair	40	@	55
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	16
Chickens, Phila, ₱ lb	30	@	50
Western, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Fowls—St. and West, ₱ lb	13½	@	14
Ducks—Fair to fancy, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Eastern, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Spring, L. I., ₱ lb	—	@	—
Geese—Western, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Squabs—Dark ₱ doz	2 25	@	2 75
White, ₱ doz	3 50	@	3 75
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 50
Jersey, prime, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Jersey, inferior, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
L. I., in bulk, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Cabbage, Florida, ₱ crate	1 50	@	2 00
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl.	—	@	—
Eastern, red, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 50
State, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Squash—Marrow, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Sweet potatoes, Va., ₱ bbl	—	@	—
South Jersey, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	5 50
Asparagus, doz. bunches	2 00	@	5 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	—	@	—
Patents	3 90	@	4 05
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	77½
Rye—State	60	@	62
Barley—Two-rowed State	65	@	66
Corn—Ungraded White	50	@	51½
Oats—No. 2 White	42	@	43
Mixed Western	—	@	—
Hay—Good to Choice	60	@	90
Straw—Long Rye	60	@	65
Lard—City Steam	—	@	09.75c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, City dressed	7½	@	9½
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	50 00
Calves, City dressed	6	@	9
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	5 00	@	6 75
Lambs ₱ lb	3	@	7½
Hogs—Live 100 lbs	7 75	@	7 90
Dressed	9½	@	10½

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Maytime Thoughts."

TEXT. *"A fountain of gardens, a well of living waters and streams from Lebanon."*—Solomon's Song iv., 15.

Some of the finest gardens of olden times were to be found at the foot of Mount Lebanon. Snow descended, and winter whitened the top of the mountain. Then when the warm spring weather came the snows melted and poured down the side of the mountain and gave great luxuriance to the gardens at the foot, and you see now the allusion of my text when it speaks of the fountain of gardens and streams from Lebanon.

Again and again the church is represented as a garden all up and down the word of God, and it is a figure specially suggestive at this season of the year, when the parks and the orchards are about to put forth their blossom and the air is filled with bird voices.

A mother wished to impress her child with the love of God, and so in the spring-time, after the ground had been prepared in the garden, she took a handful of flower seeds and scattered these seeds in shape of letters all across the bed of the garden. Weeks passed by, and the rains and the sunshine had done their work, and one day the child came in and said, "Mother, come quickly to the garden—come now." The mother followed the child to the garden, and the little child said: "Look here, mother. See! It is spelled all over the ground in flowers, 'God is Love.'"

Oh, my friends, if we only had faith enough we could see Gospel lessons all around and about us—lessons in shells on the beach, lessons in sparkles on the wave, lessons in stars on the sky, lessons in flowers all over the earth.

Well, my friends, you know very well that there have been some beautiful gardens created. There was the garden of Charlemagne, and you remember that this king ordered gardens laid out all through the realm and decided by decree of government what kind of flowers should be planted in those gardens. Henry IV. at Montpellier decreed that there should be flowers planted throughout his realm and gardens laid out, and he specially decreed that there should be Alpine pyrana and French plants. Shenstone, the poet, was more celebrated for his gardens than for his poetry. His poetry has faded from the ages for the most part, but his gardens are immortal. To all the beauty of his place he added perfection of art. Palisade and arch and arbor and fountain and rustic temple had their most wonderful specimens, and the oak, and the hazel, and the richest woods of the forest were planted in that garden. He had genius, and he had industry, and all his genius and all his industry he applied to the beautification of that garden. He gave for it $1500, and he sold it at last for $85,000, or what was equal to that number of dollars. It was an expensive garden, laid out with great elaboration. And yet I have to tell you now of a garden of vaster expanse—the garden spoken of in my text—a fountain of gardens with the streams from Lebanon.

Walter Scott had the great ambition of his life to build Abbotsford and lay out extensive gardens round about it. It broke his heart that he could not complete the work as he desired it. At his last payment of £100,000, after laying out these gardens and building that palace of Abbotsford, at that time his heart broke, his health failed, and he died almost an imbecile.

A few years ago, when I walked through those gardens and I thought at what vast expense they had been laid out—at the expense of that man's life—it seemed I could see in the crimson flowers the blood of the old man's broken heart. But I have to tell you now of a garden laid out at vaster expense. Who can calculate that vast expense? Tell me, ye women who watched Him hang; tell me, ye executioners who lifted and let Him down; tell me, thou sun that didst hide and ye rocks that did fall, what the laying out of this garden cost. This morning, amid the aroma and brightness of the springtime, it is appropriate that I show you how the church of Christ is a garden.

I remark first it is a garden because of the rare plants in it. That would be a strange garden in which there were no flowers. If you cannot find them anywhere else, you will find them along the paths, and you will find them at the gateway.

If there be no especial taste and no especial means, you will find there the hollyhock, and the daffodil, and the dahlia. If there be no especial taste and no especial means, you will find the Mexican cactus, and the bluebell, and the arbutus, and the clusters of oleanders.

Flowers there must be in every garden, and I have to tell you that in the garden of the church are the rarest plants. Sometimes you will find the violet, inconspicuous, but sweet as heaven—Christian souls with no pretense, but of vast usefulness, comparatively unknown on earth, but to be glorious in celestial spheres. Violets and violets all the time. You cannot tell where these Christians have been save by the brightening face of the invalid, or the steaming tureen of the stand near the sick pillow, or the new curtain that keeps out the glare of the sun from the poor man's cot. Such characters are perhaps better typified by the ranunculus which goes creeping between the thorns and the briers of this life, giving a kiss for a sting, and many a man has thought that life before him was a black rock of trouble and found it covered all over with delightsome jasmine of Christian sympathy.

In this garden of the Lord I find the Mexican cactus, loveliness within, thorns without, men with great sharpness of behavior and manner, but within them the peace of God, the love of God, the grace of God. They are hard men to handle, ugly men to touch, very apt to strike back when you strike them, yet within them all loveliness and attraction, while outside so completely unfortunate. Mexican cactus all the time.

Said a placid elder to a Christian minister, "Doctor, you would do better to control your temper." "Ah," said the minister to the placid elder, "I control more temper in five minutes than you do in five years." These people, gifted men, who have great exasperation of manner and seem to be very different from what they should be, really have in their souls that which commends them to the Lord. Mexican cactus all the time. So a man said to me years ago: "Do you think I ought to become a member of the church? I have such a violent temper.

"Yesterday I was crossing Jersey City ferry. It was very early in the morning, and I saw a milkman putting a large quantity of water into his can, and I said: 'That is enough, sir,' and he got off the cart and insulted me, and I knocked him down. Well," said he, "do you think I could ever become a Christian?" That man had in his soul the grace of the Lord Jesus, but outside he was full of thorns, and full of brambles, and full of exasperations, but he could not hear the story of a Saviour's mercy told without having the tears roll down his cheek. There was loveliness within, but roughness outside. Mexican cactus all the time.

But I remember in boyhood that we had in our father's garden what we called the Giant of Battle, a peculiar rose, very red and very fiery. Suggestive flower, it was called the Giant of Battle. And so in the garden of the Lord we find that kind of flower—the Pauls and Martin Luthers, the Wyclifs, the John Knoxes—giants of battle. What in other men is a spark, in them is a conflagration. When they pray, their prayers take fire; when they suffer, they sweat great drops of blood: when they preach, it is a pentecost; when they fight, it is Thermopylæ; when they die, it is martyrdom—giants of battle. You say "Why have we not more of them in the church of Christ at this time?" I answer your question by asking another, "Why have we not more Cromwells and Humboldts in the world?" God wants only a few giants of battle. They do their work, and they do it well.

But I find also in the church of God a plant that I shall call the snowdrop, very beautiful, but cold. It is very pure—pure as the snowdrop, beautiful as the snowdrop and as cold as the snowdrop. No special sympathy. That kind of man never loses his patience; he never weeps, he never flashes with anger; he never utters a rash word. Always cold, always precise, always passive—beautiful snowdrop, but I don't like him. I would rather have one Giant of Battle than 5000 snowdrops.

Give me a man who may make some mistakes in his ardor for the Lord's service rather than that kind of nature which spends its whole life in doing but one thing, and that is keeping equilibrium. There are snowdrops in all the churches—men without any sympathy. Very good; they are in the garden of the Lord; therefore I know they ought to be there, but always snowdrops.

You have seen in some places perhaps a century plant. I do not suppose there is a person in this house who has ever seen more than one century plant in full bloom, and when you see the century plant your emotions are stirred. You look at it and say, "This flower has been gathering up its beauty for a whole century, and it will not bloom again for another hundred years." Well, I have to tell you that in this garden of the church, spoken of in my text, there is a century plant.

It has gathered up its bloom from all the ages of eternity, and 19 centuries ago it put forth its glory. It is not only a century plant, but a passion flower—the passion flower of Christ, a crimson flower, blood at the root and blood on the leaves, the passion flower of Jesus, the century plant of eternity. Come, O winds from the north, and winds from the south, and winds from the east, and winds from the west, and scatter the perfume of this flower through all Nations.

His worth, if all the Nations knew,
Sure the whole earth would love Him too.

Thou, the Christ of all the ages, hast garments smelling of myrrh and aloes and cassia out of the ivory palaces.

I go further and say the church of Christ is appropriately compared to a garden because of its thorough irrigation. There can be no luxuriant garden without plenty of water. I saw a garden in the midst of the desert amid the Rocky mountains. I said, "How is it possible you have so many flowers, so much rich fruit, in a desert for miles around?" I suppose some of you have seen those gardens. Well, they told me they had aqueducts and pipes reaching up to the hills, and the snows melted on the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky mountains and then poured down in water to those aqueducts, and it kept the fields in great luxuriance. And I thought to myself—how like the garden of Christ! All around it the barrenness of sin and the barrenness of the world, but our eyes are unto the hills, from whence cometh our help. There is a river the streams whereof shall make glad the city of our God, the fountain of gardens and streams from Lebanon. Water to slake the thirst, water to refresh the fainting, water to wash the unclean, water to toss up in fountains under the sun of righteousness until you can see the rainbow around the throne.

I wandered in a garden of Brazilian cashow nut, and I saw the luxuriance of those gardens was helped by the abundant supply of water. I came to it on a day when strangers were not admitted, but by a strange coincidence, at the moment I got in, the king's chariot passed, and the gardener went up on the hill and turned on the water, and it came flashing down the broad stairs of stone until sunlight and wave in gleesome wrestle tumbled at my feet. And so it is with this garden of Christ. Everything comes from above—pardon from above, peace from above, comfort from above, sanctification from above. Streams from Lebanon. Oh, the consolation in this thought! Would God that the gardeners turned on the fountain of salvation until the place where we sit and stand might become Elim with twelve wells of water and threescore and ten palm trees. But I hear His sound at the garden gate. I hear the lifting of the latch of the gate, Who comes there? It is the Gardener, who passes in through the garden gate. He comes through this path of the garden, and He comes to the aged man, and He says: "Old man, I come to help thee; I come to strengthen thee. Down to hoary hairs I will shelter thee; I will give thee strength at the time of old age. I will not leave; I will never forsake thee. Peace, broken hearted old man; I will be thy consolation forever."

And then Christ, the Gardener, comes up another path of the garden, and He sees a soul in great trouble, and He says, "Hush, troubled spirit; the sun shall not smite thee by day, nor the moon by night; the Lord shall preserve thee from all evil; the Lord shall preserve thy soul." And then the Gardener comes up another path of the garden, and He comes where there are some beautiful buds, and I say, "Stop, O Gardener; do not break them off." But He breaks them off, the beautiful buds, and I see a great flutter among the leaves, and I wonder what He is doing, and He says: "I do not come to destroy these flowers. I am only going to plant them in a higher terrace and in the garden around My palace. I have come into My garden to gather lilies. I must take back a whole cluster of rosebuds. Peace, troubled soul; all shall be well. Suffer the little children to come unto Me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Oh, glorious Gardener of the church! Christ comes to it now, and He has a right to come. We look into the face of the Gardener as He breaks off the bud, and we say: "Thou art worthy to have them. Thy will be done." The hardest prayer a bereaved father or mother ever uttered—"Thy will be done."

But you have noticed that around every king's garden there is a high wall. You may have stood at the wall of a king's court and thought, "How I would like to see that garden!" and while you were watching the gardener opened the gate, and the royal equipage swept through it, and you caught a glimpse of the garden, but only a glimpse, for then the gates closed.

I bless God that this garden of Christ has gates on all sides; that they are opened by day, opened by night, and whosoever will may come in. Oh, how many there are who die in the desert when they might revel in the garden! How many there are who are seeking in the garden of this world that satisfaction which they can never find!

It was so with Theodore Hook, who made all nations laugh while he was living. And yet Theodore on a certain day, when in the midst of his revelry he caught a glimpse of his own face and his own apparel in the mirror, said: "That is true. I look just as I am—lost, body, mind, soul and estate, lost!" And so it was with Shenstone about his garden, of which I spoke in the beginning of my sermon. He sat down amid all its beauty and wrung his hands and said, "I have lost my way to happiness; I am frantic; I hate everything; I hate myself as a mad man ought to." Alas, so many in the gardens of this world are looking for that flower they never can find except in the garden of Christ!

Substantial comfort will not grow
In nature's barren soil.
All we can boast till Christ we know
Is vanity and toil.

How many have tried all the fountains of this world's pleasure, but never tasted of the stream from Lebanon! How many have reveled in other gardens to their soul's ruin, but never plucked one flower from the garden of our God! I swing open all the gates of the garden and invite you in, whatever your history, whatever your sins, whatever your temptations, whatever your trouble. The invitation comes no more to one than to all," "Whosoever will, let him come."

The flowers of earthly gardens soon fade; but, blessed be God, there are garlands that never wither, and through the grace of Christ Jesus we may enter into the joys which are provided for us at God's right hand. Oh, come into the garden. And remember, as the closing thought, that God not only brings us into a garden here, but it is a garden all the way with those who trust and love and serve Him, a garden all through the struggles of this life, a garden all up the slope of heaven.

There everlasting spring abides
And never withering flowers.
Death, like a narrow stream, divides
That heavenly land from ours.

FACTS ABOUT THE FAIR.

FIFTY Nations and thirty-seven colonies are represented. Added to these are the United States Government and the various States and Territories of the Union.

ROUGHLY speaking, the grounds contain 600 acres. They are a mile long and about a mile broad at the widest part. The distance from the middle of Chicago is seven miles.

THE collection of exhibits in the British section is the largest and most important that has even been brought together in any international exhibition outside of the United Kingdom.

A THING that will impress itself upon the thoughtful observer is the fact that every branch of science and industry has been split up into minor departments. This is the age of the specialist.

A KRUPP gun weighing 122 tons, the largest piece of artillery in the world, is mounted in a building of its own at Chicago. Herr Krupp will make nothing out of the costly enterprise, but he has pleased his sovereign.

IF the exhibits are to be considered from the standpoint of numbers the French are strongest. If they are to be judged by the average excellence in art Holland, without doubt, takes the lead among foreign Nations.

IN the department of natural history New York State takes the lead. The Ward's Natural Science Museum of Rochester has an exhibit which Professor Putnam says is perfect. It shows every form of animal life "from sponges to man."

IT must be understood that the Exposition is a city with a complete government. There are over 50,000 exhibitors, and two persons for each interest represented would give a fixed population of 100,000. There are well organized and equipped police and fire departments.

IN the artillery exhibit is a 12-inch naval rifle thirty-six feet long and weighing fifty tons a 13-inch naval gun jacket, seventeen feet long and weighing 56,800 pounds, the 13-inch tube that will be incased by the jacket, is thirty-eight feet five inches long and weighs 59,000 pounds.

THERE is a building where babies can be checked just like a hat or coat or umbrella. The charge is moderate and the nurses are good. There was a similar institution at the Paris Exposition, but, unfortunately, several hundred babies were on hand without claimants when the exposition closed.

FROM the roof of the huge building of Manufactures and Liberal Arts will beam the biggest electric search light ever constructed. It has reflectors six feet in diameter and will give a light of 194,000,000 candle power. It is asserted by those in charge of this light that to people sixty miles away the light will be nearly as bright as a full moon.

MOST interesting in a historical sense are the trophies from the Hohenzollern Museum, loaned to the State Department of the United States Government for exhibition in this section. They have been sent over in the custody of Captain Rogers of the United States Navy, and the State Department assumes the responsibility for their safe keeping and safe return.

ON the steamboat pier are moving sidewalks. The outer sidewalk moves at the rate of three miles an hour, so that passengers can step upon it while it is in motion. They can then step to an inner sidewalk which has a speed three miles faster, so that they are carried along the pier at the rate of six miles an hour and can get on or off at will without inconvenience.

THE golden nail, which marks the completion of the Woman's Building at the Exposition, required several weeks of constant work to make. It is composed of gold, silver and copper, and a Montana sapphire is set in the upper portion of the shield which is attached to the nail near the head. Mrs. Potter Palmer President of the Board of Lady Managers, drove the nail of gold home with a silver hammer.

A HUNDRED thousand armed and uniformed soldiers will be massed in Chicago this summer. This great camp of American warriors will be in August. Militia organizations from every State in the Union will be present, besides a large representation of troops from the regular army. To these must be added military companies, and perhaps regiments from foreign countries. The military display will probably be the grandest ever seen in this country.

DELAYS in the collection of material caused the postponement of the ceremony of casting the souvenir bell to be made of historical metal collected by the Daughters of the American Revolution for the purpose of commemorating the opening of the World's Fair. The ceremony was set for the opening day, and Mrs. Cleveland was to have touched a button at the White House connected with the automatic arrangement which would have turned the molten metal into the mould.

IN the center of the Electrical Building, which is 345 by 690 feet, stands the Edison tower. This is a giant column, painted white and thickly studded with incandescent lights. It is 100 feet high. The effect is splendid, but is fully appreciated only at night. The General Electric Company of New York has grouped its exhibit around the Edison column to a depth of 100 feet. The Bell Telephone Company has a handsome house just inside the south main door, the Westinghouse and other prominent companies being ranged along the main aisle.

COLUMBUS IN SILVER.

Bartholdi's Design Successfully Cast —A Ton of Metal.

The silver statue of Columbus for the World's Fair, designed by Bartholdi, was successfully cast at the works of the Gorham Manufacturing Company in Elmwood, R. I. The statue is somewhat larger than life size. Nearly a ton of metal was employed in its casting, the value of the silver being estimated at about $25,000.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Spanish flagship, Infanta Isabel, with the Nueva Espana in her wake, steamed out of New York Harbor. These were the first of the visitors to go.

MEMORIAL exercises for James G. Blaine were held in Boston, Mass. Senator Frye, of Maine, delivered the address.

THE Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital, erected by Hiram Hitchcock in memory of his wife, was dedicated at Hanover, N. H.

THE Episcopal Convention at Boston chose Dean Lawrence, of Boston (the Broad Churchmen's candidate), as Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts to succeed Phillips Brooks.

THERE was almost a panic in Wall street, New York City. The National Cordage Company decided to apply for a receiver when its stock was forced down to twenty; Henry Allen & Co., B. L. Smyth & Co., Schuyler Walden and other brokers and bankers were compelled to suspend, being dragged down by the Cordage people.

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR JAMES H. PATTERSON died at his home in Hanover, N. H. He was born in 1823.

GOVERNOR FLOWER, of New York, declined to interfere with the decision of the courts in the case of Carlyle W. Harris, the condemned murderer of his young wife, Helen Potts.

THE stock market in Wall street, New York City, was saved from a wild panic by Drexel-Morgan and Vanderbilt interests; S. V. White suspended, and there were wild scenes on the Stock Exchange; other Wall street men could not meet their obligations.

MRS. FANNIE WABING KORN, after giving poison to her two children, Edwin, eleven years old, and Fannie, six years old, shot them and then shot herself in her flat in New York City. The girl died.

South and West.

THE World's Fair, at Chicago, will probably not be in complete order before June 1; the work of finishing the buildings and installing the exhibits is going on rapidly; the New Jersey Building has been dedicated.

THEOPHILUS PENDLETON, of Wolf Lake, Ind., went home in an intoxicated state, and in a quarrel with his wife struck her in the head, killing her instantly. The brute then seized his infant child of six months and beat out its brains against the stove. He then committed suicide by cutting his throat.

A FIRE which broke out in the electric power building, a great six-story structure in Louisville, Ky., destroyed and damaged thirty-five buildings, causing a loss of between $300,000 and $400,000.

A CYCLONE visited North Carolina. A number of people were known to have been injured, one colored man fatally. The damage to property was estimated at $200,000. The track of the storm was from Oxford to Henderson, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and from there, north, down the railroad to Greystone.

CHARLES T. GALE, Treasurer of Laramie, Wyoming, is missing and is $11,900 short.

JIM COLLINS, a horse thief, was lynched at Sherman, Ky., by a mob of farmers.

RICHARD BENNETT died a few evenings ago at Bentonville, Mo. He was born near Richmond, Va., June 22, 1783, making him nearly 110 years old.

THE heavy rains have inundated the plantations in Tennessee along the Arkansas, St. Francis, White and upper rivers, and replanting will be necessary. Many mill dams have burst, plantations are inundated and towns are flooded all along the Mississippi.

THE big steam pipe in Machinery Hall, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill., burst. Three men were dangerously scalded, one fatally. Two were knocked insensible.

WADE HAINES, colored, was hanged in the jail yard at Columbia, S. C. Jesse Yarborough was hanged at Appling Court House, Ga., for the murder of a colored man named Williams.

BAD weather diminished the attendance at the World's Fair, Chicago.

Washington.

LIEUTENANT SAMUEL C. ROBINSON, the young United States army officer who recently attempted suicide in Baltimore, has tendered his resignation to the Secretary of War. This course, it is understood, was taken after his friends became convinced that a court martial, with probable dismissal, would surely follow.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and all the members of his Cabinet, with the exception of Secretary Lamont and Postmaster-General Bissell, who did not accompany the Presidential party to Chicago, have returned to Washington.

CAPTAIN A. T. MAHAN has been detached from duty as commandant of the naval war college at Newport and ordered to the command of the Chicago.

THE President made the following appointments: Cornelius C. Watts, of West Virginia, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of West Virginia; Samuel S. Vinson, of West Virginia, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of West Virginia; William W. Carr to be postmaster of Philadelphia, Penn.

THE President has appointed Jeremiah W Caveny Postmaster at Boston, Mass., vice T. N. Hart, resigned.

THE President appointed Richard Dalton to be Collector of the Port of Vicksburg; Harry H. Kain, to be Collector of the Port of St. Louis.

SECRETARY CARLISLE decided to instruct the United States Treasurer to issue small notes in place of those of large denomination, which are returned to the Treasury for reissue. He determined upon this plan because of the steadily increasing demand for small notes, particularly from the West and South.

THE President decided to postpone the reassembling of the International Monetary Conference until November.

Foreign.

J. C. CARTER concluded his argument for the American side before the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris.

A MURDER and suicide are reported from the town of Gresford, in Denbighshire, Wales. Mrs. Whittle, a resident of that place, was killed by her groom named Shellard. The groom then killed himself.

EMPEROR WILLIAM and the Empress of Germany were welcomed in Lucerne, Switzerland, on their way to Berlin from King Humbert's silver wedding.

KING BEHANZIN, of Dahomey, Africa, has finally surrendered to the French. King Behanzin agrees to abdicate the throne of Dahomey, the French Government to give him a pension and fix his place of residence.

OUT of 1000 Russian pilgrims journeying to Nazareth the majority perished of exposure during the terrible weather encountered on the way.

THE burning is reported of the British hip Khiva, carrying pilgrims for Mecca, Arabia. Hundreds perished.

THE Colonial Bank of Australasia, Victoria, has suspended payment.

REVOLUTIONISTS in Nicaragua are gaining. They have captured three important cities and are now investing the capital of the Republic.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MAY 14.

Lesson Text: "Fruits of Wisdom," Prov. xii., 1-15—Golden Text: Prov. xi., 30—Commentary.

1. "Whoso loveth instruction loveth knowledge, but he that hateth reproof is brutish." Nearly every verse in this lesson contains a contrast between the righteous and the unrighteous, the wise and the fool. And Scripture is full of such contrasts from the story of Cain and Abel to the end of the book. The wise build upon the rock; the foolish build upon the sand, the wise have lamps well trimmed; the foolish have lamps going out. The Lord knoweth the way of the righteous, but the way of the ungodly shall perish (Math. vii., 24, 26; xxv., 1-13; Ps. i. 6). And as to the brutes, they even put men to shame and know more than some men (Isa. i., 3).

2. "A good man obtaineth favor of the Lord, but a man of wicked devices will He condemn. The Lord showeth favor to all. He maketh His sun to rise on the evil and on the good and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust" (Math. v., 45). He offers Himself freely to all, but only those who receive Him shall enjoy Him (John i., 11, 12). Those who receive Him not are condemned already, and to shut Him out from our hearts is the most wicked device that satan can invent (John iii., 18).

3. "A man shall not be established by wickedness, but the root of the righteous shall not be moved." Wickedness shall not deliver those that are given to it, and, though men make a covenant with death and hell, it shall not stand (Eccl. viii., 8; Isa. xxviii., 18). The Lord bringeth the counsel of the heathen to naught. He maketh the devices of the people of none effect (Ps. xxxiii., 10). But on the contrary, all who are in the rock Christ Jesus are in a sure and eternal refuge.

4. "A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband, but she that maketh ashamed is as rottenness in his bones." If this is true literally of wife and husband, how much more of the church and Christ? We are said to be even now married to the Lord that we should bring forth fruit unto God (Rom. vii., 4), and Paul says of the believers at Corinth, "I have espoused you to one husband that I may present you as a chaste virgin to Christ" (II Cor. xi., 2).

5. "The thoughts of the righteous are right, but the counsels of the wicked are deceit." This must mean the thoughts which he thinks through us, "for we are not sufficient of ourselves to think anything as of ourselves, but our sufficiency is of God" (II Cor. iii., 5). The natural heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked (Jer. xvii., 9), and therefore counsel from such a heart cannot but be deceit. The contrast between Christ and satan is the contrast between truth and lying.

6. "The words of the wicked are to lie in wait for blood, but the mouth of the upright shall deliver them." The last verse contrasted the thoughts of the righteous and of the wicked. This contrasts their words.

7. "The wicked are overthrown and are not, but the house of the righteous shall stand." Jesus and all His house shall stand. The gates of hell shall not prevail against His church (Math. xvi., 18).

8. "A man shall be commended according to his wisdom, but he that is of a perverse heart shall be despised." That which Christ, the wisdom of God, does or says or thinks, in and through us, that shall stand and be approved, but apart from Him we can do nothing (John xv., 5; II Tim. ii., 15). All who having heard Him, will not submit to Him are among the perverse to whom it is said, "Behold, ye despisers, and wonder and perish (Acts xiii., 41).

9. "He that is despised and hath a servant, is better than he that honoreth himself and lacketh bread." If we will humble ourselves to be His servants and be willing to be despised for His sake, He will in due time exalt us, while those who prefer to honor themselves and despise the bread of life must forever perish.

10. "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast, but the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel." Life is the special gift of God and can come only from God. He giveth life and breath and all things. He giveth natural life to man and beast. He giveth life eternal to all who receive Him.

11. "He that tilleth his land shall be satisfied with bread, but he that followeth vain persons is void of understanding." Here it seems to be the diligent and the slothful contrasted. Jesus says, "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." He gives to every man his work. He gives to each a pound and says, "Occupy till I come."

12. "The wicked desireth the net of evil men, but the root of the righteous yieldeth fruit." It is written that "they sacrifice unto their net and burn incense unto their drag because by them their portion is fat and their meat plenteous" (Hab. i., 16). In other words, they prosper and grow rich and live only for the present, desiring only the net which will gather in the most gain. They think not that suddenly they may be called away, and then where shall their gain be? The righteous gather fruit unto life eternal. Their gain will abide.

13. "The wicked is snared by the transgression of his lips, but the just shall come out of trouble." Troubles come to all good and bad, and ofttimes apparently more to the righteous than to the wicked, but the wicked finally go off into trouble unending, while the righteous are sure to be in due time delivered. They shall forget their misery and remember it as waters that pass away. And not only so, for we have also the comfort of knowing that all present tribulation, patiently borne, is working out for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory (Job xi. 16; II Cor. iv., 17.)

14. "A man shall be satisfied with good by the fruit of his mouth, and the recompense of a man's hands shall be rendered unto him." Say ye to the righteous that it shall be well with him, for they shall eat the fruit of their doings. Woe unto the wicked, it shall be ill with him, for the reward of his hands shall be given him (Isa. iii., 10, 11). Such is the uniform testimony of Scripture. If Christ, the wisdom of God, is accepted, then salvation is ours, and there will be reward in proportion to labor (Rom. vi., 23; I Cor. iii., 8, Rev. xxii., 12). If Christ is rejected, the soul is lost, and suffering will be according to sin (John iii., 18; Luke xii., 47, 48).

15. "The way of a fool is right in his own eyes, but he that hearkeneth unto counsel is wise." All benefit for time and eternity comes from receiving and obeying the wisdom of God, but as that is opposed to the wisdom of man and casts down all man's reasonings (II Cor. x., 5, margin) many in their pride and folly prefer their own way and go madly on to their destruction. The wisdom of God is foolishness to the natural man (I Cor. ii., 14). Therefore the only way is to be born again (John iii., 3).—Lesson Helper.

THE miser gives up the things that money will buy for the sake of hoarding money. He will be a foolish man who should go freezing all winter, that he might have a full coal-pen when summer comes.

The Wages of Sin.

The Apostle Paul never penned a paragraph that, in the light of science and philosophy, contains more inspired truth than when he wrote: "The wages of sin is death."

All along the line of life, in high and low estate, in youth and in old age, there is no creditor so relentless as violated law. Whether the sin be against his fellows or himself, the sinner must pay the penalty. The child who unwittingly, perhaps, gets into warped and crooked ways, is but laying up wrath against the day of wrath. The consequences of violated law can never be evaded. Although one may not immediately pay the penalty, it is accumulating and with compound interest, and some day the account will be presented and the bill must be paid. Every crime and every folly is a mortgage on the personality of the individual. It may not be for a long time that one realizes their existence, but they are there, steadily at work, never resting, never ceasing. They never lose time, never observe holidays and grant no rebate. The record has gone into the past and is graven on the eternal tablets of existing facts. A night's dissipation, a bit of indiscretion, an act of injustice to a neighbor, some crime committed when no one know it, are all there.

Some day the man applies for membership at a club or runs for office and, something which he may have altogether forgotten is flung in his face, and his hopes are defeated. But the temporal is not all. Retributive justice has less of physical than moral effect. It was once the misfortune of a youth whose childhood had been passed in an atmosphere of the utmost refinement to be thrown for a year or so into the company of men, respectable men as was supposed, but men who were intimately acquainted with almost everything vile and disreputable that existed on the face of the earth. After he had grown to manhood, this man many a time bewailed that year of his life as the utmost unfortunate period of his entire career. Many a time, he said, had he wakened up from a sound sleep started by dreams of the outbursts of profanity and horrible language in which these people sometimes indulged.

His experience recalled a bit of his old reading in "Pilgrim's .Progress," where it is related that the pilgrim found his mind cumbered with all sorts of evil thoughts and words which the arch enemy had whispered in his ear as they passed through the times of darkness. He never forgot, try as he would, those awful expressions. During an attack of fever, his mind was filled with terror lest he should repeat some of them, and he begged his physician to give him a soothing medicine, if possible, in case he became delirious. Having grown-up sons and daughters, he feared that they should hear such things and possibly fancy that he had learned them of his own accord. And thus it is that, whether by accident or intent, if there is evil in the mind or the life, it may at some future time rise up to trouble its victim.

The necessity for training children with the greatest care and guarding them against contact with evil should ever be present in the minds of parents and guardians. If evil must exist, if, as some people claim, there is no way to get rid of it, let the young be kept as far away from it as possible.—*New York Ledger.*

Why Americans Have Corns.

"Corns are bad," said the philosophic bootblack. "Yours seem to hurt you some. Strange what lots of people have corns. Over 90 per cent. of the men who come to get a shine have corns. How do I know it? How do I know you have a corn? By finding it, of course. Gently? All right, I won't hurt you, gov'nor. As I was saying, ninety out of every hundred have corns. People say it's tight boots, but I don't believe it. Those who have the worst corns wear boots that are too large for them. What gives them corns then? Well, I'll tell you. It is wearing boots all day long.

"Seldom do you see Europeans bothered with corns, especially Englishmen. Nearly every American has them. The former never wear their boots all day. They have walking boots to the office. Once there they put on a thin house boot. When they go home about 5 o'clock in the evening the first thing they do is to put on their slippers. The result is the feet are always cool, the pressure never constant, and no muscle tried beyond its power. Far otherwise the American. He goes down to work at 8 o'clock in the morning, and is hurrying and scurrying in the same boots until 6 o'clock. Then he hurries home to dinner, hurries through dinner, and, still wearing the same boots, goes to his lodge or elsewhere and returns at midnight, his feet having been cramped up for fourteen hours out of the twenty-four in one pair of boots. The result is corns and bunions."—*Chicago Mail.*

Bark Wanted!

The undersigned will buy Rock Oak and Black Oak Bark at Mapleton until August 1, 1893, for Fayerweather & Ladew. Cash paid on delivery. I will pay $6.75 per ton for Rock Oak bark and $4.75 per ton for Black Oak. For particulars inquire of H. W. McDonald.

Auctioneer.

Having had considerable experience as an auctioneer, I offer my services to such of the readers of the ITEM who contemplate making sale of personal effects or real estate. Charges reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

GEORGE SCHMITTLE,
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Wanted.

Agents to sell our choice and hardy Nursery Stock. We have special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary. Write us at once for terms, and secure choice of territory.

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A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys.—It will cure Sick Headache Indigestion, Constipation, drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price ouly 50c. per bottle. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

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We authorize our advertised druggist to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with La Grippe and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We mae this offer, because of the wonderful success of Dr. King's New Discovery during last season's epidemic. Have heard of no case in which it failed. Try it. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor &

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises on

Saturday, April 29, 1893,

commencing at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate situate in Cass township, Huntingdon county, containing 83 ACRES and 139 PERCHES, more or less.

This tract is along the foot of Jacks mountain and is bounded by lands of Isaac Dell, Joseph Stever and Michael Dell, the same being part of a larger tract of land resurveyed Sept. 23, 1849, in pursuance of a warrant granted to William Miller, bearing date of April 10, 1794. This tract is well set in timber and will be sold as two tracts of equal size.

Terms will be made known on day of sale. A reasonable credit will be given.

SAMUEL BOWMAN,
Att'y for heirs of Isaac Bowman, dec'd.

AUDITORS' REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE BOROUGH OF MAPLETON FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 6, 1893.

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of borough duplicate. Tax, 5 mills.

DR.

To amt. of duplicate.....	$344 52	
To 5 per cent. additional on $44.24.....	2 21	
CR.		
By exonerations.....		$ 4 24
" 5 per cent. off $236.08 for prompt payment.....		11 80
" 3 per cent. for collecting $236.08.....		7 08
" 5 per cent. for collecting $104.20.....		5 21
" Treasurer's receipts.....		318 40
	$346 73	$346 73

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of Special Borough Fund, Series III. Tax, 3 mills.

DR.

To amt. of duplicate.....	$206 79	
" 5 per cent. additional on $25.24.....	1 26	
CR.		
By exonerations.....		$ 2 53
" 5 per cent. off $142.88 for prompt payment.....		7 14
" 3 per cent. for collecting $142.88.....		4 29
" 5 per cent. for collecting $61.38.....		3 07
" Treasurer's receipts.....		191 02
	$208 05	$208 05

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer of Borough Fund.

DR.

To amount from 1891-92.....	$ 25 08	
" " " collector....	318 40	
" " trans. from Special Fund, Series II.....	57 70	
" fines from Burgess.....	3 30	
" licenses from Burgess....	4 00	
CR.		
By vouchers.....		$190 95
" 2 per cent. as treasurer...		3 82
Balance Dr.....		213 71
	$408 48	$408 48
Balance in treasury.....	$213 71	

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer Special Borough Debt Fund, Series II.

DR.

To amt. from 1891-92.....	$192 32	
" " " state tax.....	53	
CR.		
By voucher.....		$132 50
" 2 per cent. as treasurer...		2 65
" amt. transferred to Borough Fund.....		57 70
	$192 85	$192 85

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer Special Borough Debt Fund, Series III.

DR.

To proceeds of 5 bonds of $125 each.....	$625 00	
" amt. from collector.....	191 02	
CR.		
By vouchers.....		$752 47
" amt. paid Auditor Gen. for State tax.....		2 85
" 2 per cent. as treasurer...		15 11
Balance Dr.....		45 59
	$816 02	$816 02
Balance in treasury.....	$ 45 59	

STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES OF BOROUGH.

Borough Debt, Series III....	$500 00	
ASSETS.		
Bal. in treasury, Borough Fund.....		$213 71
" in treasury, Borough Debt Fund, Series III.		45 59
Liabilities in excess of assets.		240 70
	$500 00	$500 00
Liabilities in excess of assets.	$240 70	

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Mapleton, being duly sworn, do certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers and accounts of the collector and treasurer of said borough and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 3d day of April, A. D., 1893.

GEORGE MORGAN,
A. B. GILLAM,
J. H. SHIMER,
Auditors.

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The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.

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